

# Social Security in Review

## Program Operations

**M**ONTHLY benefits being paid under the old-age and survivors insurance program at the end of April totaled \$224.3 million. About 5.4 million persons were receiving these benefits—95,900 more than at the end of March. The increases in the number of old-age and wife's benefits were smaller than those in March, while for all types of survivor monthly benefits they were larger. The over-all increase was slightly smaller than that in March.

Since September 1952 there has been a continuous rise in the amount of the average old-age benefit. The April increase of 15 cents brought the average payment up to \$50.11. For all other types of benefits except mother's benefits, the average amounts have shown a similar upward trend since September 1952. The increases in the 7-month period since September 1952 range from \$1.32 for old-age benefits (from \$48.79 to \$50.11) to six cents for aged widow's benefits (from \$40.65 to \$40.71). The increases are due chiefly to the progressively rising proportion of beneficiaries whose benefits were computed under the new-start formula. This computation method uses only earnings after 1950 and, on the whole, produces higher benefits than those obtained by using earnings after 1936 and the conversion table.

The average for mother's benefits decreased for several months following the enactment of the 1952 amendments. This decline was due to the transfer to current-payment status, with a small benefit amount payable, of mother's benefits that had previ-

ously been completely suspended because the mother was working for wages in excess of the exempt amount. Since January 1953, however, the average mother's benefit has increased each month.

Monthly benefits were awarded to 134,700 persons in April, slightly fewer than in March but 85 percent more than the number awarded a year earlier. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$8.0 million were awarded in April to 49,700 persons, more than in any other month since the beginning of the program.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS** and the number of persons aided by these programs declined during April. Expenditures for public assistance totaled \$201 million—a net decrease from March of \$1 million.

The declines in the number of recipients were concentrated in the programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general assistance. Continuing the downward trend that began in October 1950, the number of persons receiving old-age assistance dropped 6,400 or 0.2 percent. The number of families receiving aid to dependent children, which had increased somewhat during the winter months, showed a small decline (2,300 families, or 0.4 percent). Following a seasonal increase during December and January in the general assistance caseload, the number of cases receiving this type of assistance has dropped for three consecutive months, and in April there were 8,000 fewer cases on the rolls than in the previous month. The program for aid to the permanently and

totally disabled in April added 2,600 persons—a rise about equal to the average monthly increase over the past 12 months.

The average payments for the Nation changed little from March to April in the four special types of assistance. Differences among the States in the amount of change in average payments were generally small, but there were some exceptions. Arizona reported the largest increases for three programs—old-age assistance (\$1.55), aid to dependent children (\$4.08), and aid to the blind (\$3.31). These increases occurred when the State began meeting 100 percent of the needs of certain Indians living on reservations.

Utah had sizable increases in average payments in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled—the result of a change in the maximums from \$63 to \$68 for one-person cases. Payments to families receiving aid to dependent children were not affected, since the increased maximum applied only to one-person cases.

In Illinois a reduction in the food allowance—based on a February price survey—was made in 75 counties. In addition, in order to conserve limited funds for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, special allowances for clothing in time of emergency and for moving expenses, storage of furniture, and other items of a temporary nature were not given without approval by the State's field staff.

In the State of Washington, average payments decreased more than \$2.00 in old-age assistance and about

\$1.50 in aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled when responsibility for the costs of medical and nursing care of aged, blind, and disabled persons in nursing homes was assigned to the State public health agency. The assistance agency continues to have responsibility for meeting the cost of board and room for such recipients.

INITIAL CLAIMS FILED in April for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs increased moderately (6.2 percent) to 835,300, mainly because of administrative factors. With the beginning of a new uniform benefit year in five States and the availability of a new quarter's wage credits for benefit purposes in most of the other States, many workers filed claims who had earlier exhausted their benefit rights or whose wage credits had been insufficient to entitle them to benefits. Seasonal factors were most important in the continuance of the downward trend in the number of weeks of unemployment claimed, which represent continuing unemployment; with a decline of 4.9 percent, the total dropped to 4.3 million.

The number of claimants receiving benefits in an average week declined again in April. The total of 840,400 was 9.6 percent less than the number in March, as all but five States reported fewer beneficiaries. The amount of benefits paid to unemployed workers declined 10.1 percent to about \$83.0 million. For the first time since January the average weekly check received by beneficiaries for total unemployment rose slightly, to \$23.27.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNION membership and assets showed greater gains in 1952 than in any other year since the passage of the Federal Credit Union Act in 1934. Undoubtedly the most important factor in this growth was the Nation's general economic condition; national income and total personal income were the highest on record, and there was little unemployment. More widespread interest in the credit union movement and knowledge of its nature and purpose

(Continued on page 25)

## Selected current statistics

(Corrected to June 2, 1953)

Item	April 1953	March 1953	April 1952	Calendar year	
				1952	1951
<i>Labor Force</i> <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)					
Total civilian.....	62,810	63,134	61,744	62,966	62,884
Employed.....	61,228	61,460	60,132	61,293	61,065
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance <sup>2</sup> .....				45,900	44,800
Covered by State unemployment insurance <sup>3</sup> .....	37,300	37,200	35,000	35,717	34,858
Unemployed.....	1,582	1,674	1,612	1,673	1,879
<i>Personal Income</i> <sup>4</sup> (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total <sup>5</sup> .....	\$283.1	\$282.8	\$262.5	\$268.4	\$254.1
Employees' income <sup>6</sup> .....	195.3	194.3	177.1	181.9	170.1
Proprietors' and rental income.....	52.2	53.0	51.2	52.5	50.6
Personal interest income and dividends.....	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.1	20.4
Public aid <sup>7</sup> .....	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Social insurance and related payments <sup>8</sup> .....	8.9	8.8	7.7	7.9	7.0
Veterans' subsistence allowances <sup>9</sup> and bonuses.....	.5	.5	.8	.7	1.2
Miscellaneous income payments <sup>10</sup> .....	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: <sup>11</sup>					
Number (in thousands).....	5,401	5,305	4,549		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$224,274	\$219,585	\$160,445	\$2,228,969	\$1,884,561
Average old-age benefit.....	\$40.11	\$41.04	\$44.05		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	135	138	73	1,053	1,308
Amount.....	\$6,118	\$6,449	\$2,310	\$42,750	\$42,282
<i>Unemployment Insurance</i> <sup>3</sup>					
Initial claims (in thousands)					
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	835	787	1,037	11,174	10,836
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	4,332	4,555	5,150	54,311	50,266
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	3,698	4,091	4,368	45,777	41,306
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	840	930	963	874	767
Benefits paid (in millions) <sup>12</sup> .....	\$83	\$92	\$94	\$998	\$840
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$23.27	\$23.24	\$22.57	\$22.79	\$21.00
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,604	2,611	2,672		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	572	574	598		
Children.....	1,513	1,517	1,546		
Aid to the blind.....	98	98	97		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	170	168	138		
General assistance.....	275	283	320		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance.....	\$18.85	\$18.85	\$14.95		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	\$2.44	\$2.34	\$2.39		
Aid to the blind.....	\$5.74	\$5.71	\$4.83		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	\$4.36	\$4.59	\$4.11		
General assistance.....	\$4.29	\$4.26	\$4.28		

<sup>1</sup> Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age and survivors insurance programs. Data for 1953 and April 1952 not available.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

<sup>4</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning January 1952, social insurance contributions from the self-employed excluded from total but not deducted from proprietors' income.

<sup>6</sup> Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

<sup>7</sup> Payments to recipients under the 4 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

<sup>8</sup> Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and unemployment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

<sup>9</sup> Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

<sup>10</sup> Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

<sup>11</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit; calendar-year figures represent payments certified.

<sup>12</sup> Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

# Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled: Recipients With Heart Disease

by CHARLES E. HAWKINS \*

*In mid-1951 the Bureau of Public Assistance, in cooperation with State public assistance agencies, made a survey to obtain information on the social and medical characteristics of the men and women receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The following article analyzes the findings with respect to recipients with a disease of the heart; it is the first of several articles based on the study.*

**A**MONG needy permanently and totally disabled persons receiving aid in the early summer of 1951, diseases of the heart were found more frequently than any other group of diseases or impairments. One-fourth of the recipients of this type of aid had a disease of the heart reported as the sole or major impairment resulting in permanent and total disability. Because of the widespread interest in heart disease and because of its prevalence in this group of recipients of public assistance, the article is focused on the characteristics of only those recipients for whom a disease of the heart was found to constitute the major impairment.

The Federal-State program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled was inaugurated in October 1950, under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act. Previously, there had been relatively little experience with programs limited to persons whose disabilities were both total and permanent. A Statewide program for such persons had operated for a number of years in Wisconsin, and a few counties or cities in other States had similar programs. In some States the general assistance programs were so limited in scope that eligibility for aid was virtually synonymous with permanent and total disability. A few of these programs were, in fact, designated as aid for handicapped or disabled persons.

There were in many States, among the recipients of general assistance, sizable numbers of persons who were

severely disabled; there were also incapacitated parents in families receiving aid to dependent children whose disabilities were permanent and total and whose needs were not met by the payments under that program. As States developed programs of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, persons who had been receiving general assistance or aid to dependent children and who met eligibility requirements for the new program were transferred to it. Such persons comprised a large part of all recipients under this program during its early months of operation. Disabled recipients who were in receipt of aid to the needy blind and the disabled aged who were receiving old-age assistance were not usually transferred to the new program.

## Method of Study

From the beginning of the program it was planned to collect data on the social and medical characteristics of recipients of aid. Under the State plans for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the determination that a disability of permanent and total character did or did not exist had to be made by a physician and a trained social worker acting on behalf of the State agency.<sup>1</sup> This procedure ensured that there were carefully recorded and evaluated medical as well as social data for each recipient of aid.

By early 1951 it was apparent that the collection of data on the characteristics of recipients could be accomplished better by a sample study

of a cross section of recipients in a given month than by data obtained as the recipients were added to the rolls. Accordingly, a study was undertaken,<sup>2</sup> with each State that had a program in operation choosing either May or June 1951 as the month in which a representative sample of recipients would be studied. Thirty States had programs in operation at the time of the study, and the total number of recipients was between 90,000 and 100,000.

The sample represented a different proportion of the caseload in the various States; the State proportion was determined by the relationship of the number of recipients in the State to the number needed in the sample to provide reasonably valid detail on the characteristics of the recipients. In 17 States the number of recipients was large enough to provide a sample that warranted tabulation. In the other 13 States this was not the case, and the small numbers of recipients scheduled appear only in the national totals. The recipients in the samples in the 30 States totaled 13,200, representing 93,359 recipients. Two States, Michigan and Wisconsin, chose to include all their recipients. In each of the other 28 States the number of recipients included in the sample was inflated to represent the total number of recipients in the State before national totals were prepared.

Obviously, the prevalence of a disease among recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled is not of necessity closely related to the prevalence of the same disease or condition among the general population. By the nature of the assistance program, recipients of aid must be in need and must have a permanent impairment that substantially precludes them from engaging in any useful occupation. Thus the recipients with

<sup>1</sup> In a few States that accepted only persons who were completely helpless, medical certification alone was used.

<sup>2</sup> See *Characteristics of Recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Mid-1951* (Public Assistance Report No. 22), April 1953.

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whom this article is concerned had a disease of the heart that resulted in severe disability, had insufficient resources to support themselves, and had no one on whom they could depend for support. These qualifications are certainly not applicable to all persons in the population with heart disease, and their application may result in quite different distributions of age, sex, and diagnosis from what would be obtained from a random sample of all persons who have heart disease.

### Findings

Heart disease was the major impairment of 2,946 recipients in the State samples, representing 23,809 or 25.5 percent of all recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The total excludes more than 5,200 recipients for whom a diagnosis of heart disease was reported as a secondary impairment but not as the major impairment. It also excludes diseases of the vascular and nervous systems, frequently associated with heart disease, where there was no diagnosed disease of the heart itself.

In this latter group were hypertension without mention of heart involvement, which was the major impairment for 3.8 percent of all recipients; general arteriosclerosis, which was the major impairment for 1.0 percent; and cerebral paralysis, which was the major impairment for 6.6 percent and which probably resulted in most instances from vascular accidents. If these impairments were considered in conjunction with

diseases of the heart, the combined total would represent 37 percent of the major impairments of recipients as compared with the 25.5 percent accounted for by diseases of the heart alone.

The study findings provide no data regarding recipients with heart disease of syphilitic origin except the negative information that their number is relatively small. When a syphilitic etiology was established or presumed, the impairment was classified as a late effect of syphilis rather than as a separate disease or condition. The total number of recipients with syphilis and its sequelae was not large enough to warrant further analysis, and the recipients with syphilitic heart disease as their major impairment are accordingly excluded from this analysis.

Thyrototoxic heart disease and congenital heart disease are also excluded because neither of these conditions was reported in a significant number of cases.

**Classification.**—In classifying the medical diagnoses reported in the study, the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, 1948* was used. Persons coding the diagnoses were trained under a program that had been worked out with the Morbidity and Health Statistics Branch, Division of Public Health Methods, of the Public Health Service. Diseases of the heart, as described here, refer to codes 400-443 of the international list. For purposes of presentation and to secure groups sufficiently large

to permit analysis, these codes have been combined into five broad classes. These classes are designated as chronic rheumatic heart disease (codes 400-416), arteriosclerotic heart disease (code 420), chronic endocarditis and other myocardial degeneration (codes 421 and 422), hypertension with heart disease (codes 440-443), and the remaining codes (430-434) grouped in a class designated as "other" diseases of the heart.

Of these five classes, hypertension with heart disease was the largest, accounting for almost half (49.3 percent) of all recipients who had any disease of the heart as their major impairment. Most of them (41.3 percent of all recipients with heart disease) were classified under hypertension (unspecified type) with heart disease, while 4.1 percent had hypertensive heart disease with arteriolar nephrosclerosis, and 3.9 percent had hypertension (specified type) with heart disease.

The second largest class was arteriosclerotic heart disease, which included 27.3 percent of all recipients with heart disease. Third in numerical importance was chronic rheumatic heart disease, which accounted for the major impairment of 8.8 percent of the group. In this class, only two types of heart disease occurred frequently—diseases of the mitral valve, and chronic rheumatic heart disease of unspecified type. These classes included 4.0 and 3.4 percent, respectively, of the recipients with any type of heart disease as a major impairment.

The class including chronic endocarditis and other myocardial degeneration ranked fourth and accounted for 8.1 percent of the total, with 2.1 percent originally classified as chronic endocarditis (not specified as rheumatic) and 6.0 percent as other myocardial degeneration. The fifth class, designated as other diseases of the heart, represented 6.5 percent of the group and consisted primarily of such conditions as congestive heart failure, cardiac asthma, and cardiac decompensation.

Most of the recipients with heart disease as a major impairment also had other diagnosed impairments. Nearly two-thirds of the group had at least one other impairment. While these diseases and impairments were

Chart 1.—Median number of years since onset of diseases of the heart among recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, by type of disease, mid-1951

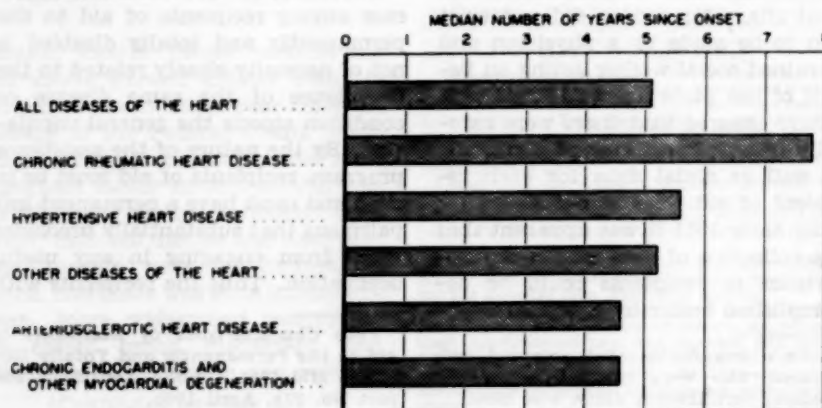
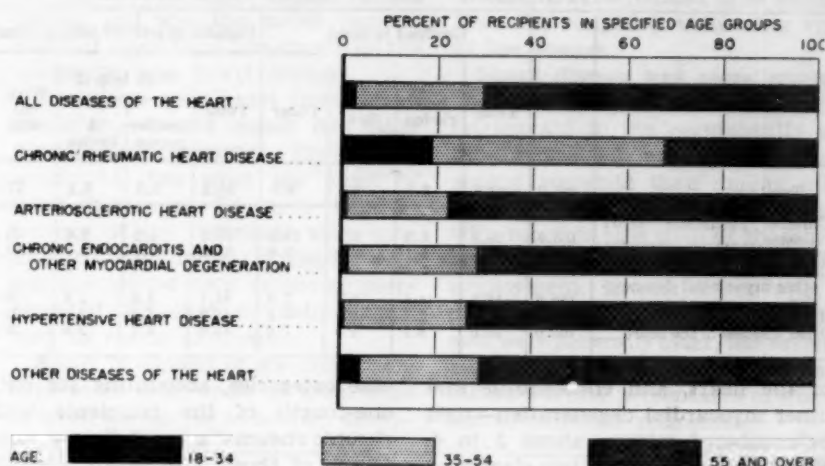




Chart 2.—Age distribution of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled with diseases of the heart, by diagnosis, mid-1951



ices of another person or used a device in moving about.

Services in connection with the essential activities of daily living were required by 14.0 percent of the recipients with heart disease. Such services included help in eating, dressing, getting about, and maintaining bodily hygiene and in activities affecting personal safety. Recipients with different diseases of the heart needed services in about the same proportions. While the percentage of recipients with hypertensive heart disease who needed no service was slightly larger than that of recipients with any other type of heart disease, services in activities affecting personal safety were needed somewhat more frequently by the recipients with hypertensive heart disease.

**Age of recipients.**—Almost 71 percent of the recipients with a disease of the heart were aged 55 or over. Most of them were in the age bracket 55-64; 26.9 percent were aged 35-54, and 2.4 percent were aged 18-34. To be eligible for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, recipients must be at least age 18; very few persons receiving this type of aid are aged 65 or over because most older persons qualify for old-age assistance.

Slightly more than half the recipients with heart disease who were aged 55 and over were classified as having hypertensive heart disease, and almost one-third had arteriosclerotic heart disease. Somewhat less than half of those aged 35-54 had

hypertensive heart disease, fewer than a fourth had arteriosclerotic heart disease, and almost one-sixth had chronic rheumatic heart disease. Of the group under age 35, about two-thirds had chronic rheumatic heart disease. The age distribution of recipients with chronic rheumatic heart disease differed markedly from the distributions for recipients with other types of heart disease (chart 2). The frequency of chronic rheumatic heart disease among recipients under age 35, coupled with the substantial percentage (37) of the recipients with this disease who had been disabled for 10 or more years, strongly suggests that in many instances the present recipients are persons who developed the disease in childhood.

**Sex.**—Among all recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the numbers of men and women were almost equal. Of those with a disease of the heart as their major impairment, however, men accounted for 43.3 percent and women for 56.7 percent.<sup>3</sup>

The proportions differed substantially with the types of heart disease. For three groups—those with arteriosclerotic heart disease, other diseases

<sup>3</sup> The National Health Survey in 1935-36 also found higher morbidity rates among women than among men from both heart disease and hypertension. See Selwyn D. Collins, "Illness from Heart and Other Cardiovascular-renal Diseases in General Morbidity Surveys of Families," *Public Health Reports*, Reprint No. 2978, p. 21.

broadly distributed among practically all possible classifications, the most frequent was arthritis, which was reported as the secondary impairment for 13.1 percent of the group.

**Duration of disease.**—The length of time since the onset of the impairment was established for 83.6 percent of the recipients with a disease of the heart. It is probable that the group for whom the impairment's duration could not be determined would increase the number of recipients in the longer time intervals and would increase the median time elapsed since the onset of the disease. The impairment had begun within the year for only 3.4 percent of the recipients. For the largest group, 30.0 percent, the impairment had started 2, 3, or 4 years previously; for 22.0 percent it had lasted 10 or more years.

The median length of time since onset varied for different diseases of the heart (chart 1). The percentage of recipients who had had a disease of the heart for 10 years or longer varied with the different types of the disease. Of those with chronic rheumatic heart disease, 37.0 percent were in the "10 or more years" classification; for the other four types of heart disease the percentages ranged from 17.0 to 22.2.

**Mobility of recipients.**—Of the recipients with diseases of the heart, 13.8 percent were confined to their homes or other places of abode (table 1); 21 percent of all recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled were similarly handicapped. Recipients with chronic rheumatic heart disease were confined to their homes most often, and those with hypertensive heart disease least often.

The recipients capable of activity outside their own homes accounted for 86.2 percent of the total with heart disease as their major impairment. This group included some who needed the help of another person and others who used a cane, crutch, or other device in order to get about. More than three-fourths required no help in activities outside their homes. A larger percentage of the recipients with hypertensive heart disease than of those with other types of heart disease were able to engage in activity outside their homes, but proportionately more of them required the serv-

**Table 1.—Mobility of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled with diseases of the heart**

Disease of the heart	Total	Confined to home				Capable of activity outside home			
		Total	Bed-ridden	Chair-fast	Other	Total	With help of		Without help
							Another person	A device	
<b>Total</b> .....	100.0	13.8	3.5	2.3	8.0	86.2	5.4	3.1	77.7
Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	100.0	20.8	6.2	3.2	11.3	79.2	4.2	2.4	72.7
Arteriosclerotic heart disease.....	100.0	14.7	3.1	2.0	9.6	85.3	5.7	2.4	77.2
Chronic endocarditis and other myocardial degeneration.....	100.0	15.9	4.8	3.7	7.3	84.1	3.3	2.4	78.4
Hypertensive heart disease.....	100.0	11.4	2.4	2.2	6.8	88.6	5.9	3.9	78.8
Other diseases of the heart.....	100.0	17.0	8.1	1.5	7.4	83.0	4.3	2.0	76.8

of the heart, and endocarditis and other myocardial degeneration—men outnumbered women about 5 to 4. For those in the other two classifications—chronic rheumatic heart disease and hypertensive heart disease—women outnumbered men. The difference was particularly marked in the latter classification, where the ratio of women to men was more than 2 to 1. Age differences between the men and women were not striking. Slightly higher proportions of men than of women were found in the ages under 35 and 55 or over, and a larger percentage of women than of men were in the ages 35-54.

**Race.**—Nonwhite recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled were found proportionately more often than white recipients in the groups with a disease of the heart as their major impairment.<sup>4</sup> About 3 out of 10 of all recipients were nonwhite; 4 out of 10 of those with a disease of the heart were nonwhite. The heavier representation of nonwhite recipients occurs chiefly in the hypertensive heart disease category, where they account for more than half the total, and to a lesser extent in the group with chronic endocarditis or other myocardial degeneration, where they accounted for more than one-third of the total. Nonwhite recipients were underrepresented in the other three heart dis-

ease categories, accounting for only one-fourth of the recipients with chronic rheumatic heart disease, one-fourth of those with arteriosclerotic heart disease, and less than one-fourth of those with other diseases of the heart.

Nonwhite recipients with heart disease were found in smaller proportions than white recipients in the ages under 35 and at ages 55 and over. On the other hand, almost twice as many of the nonwhite recipients as of the white recipients were found in the age bracket 35-54. The extent to which the greater frequency of nonwhite recipients in this age group is influenced by the somewhat lower life expectancy of the nonwhite population is not known.

**Employment history.**—Recipients with diseases of the heart as their major impairment had worked in regular paid employment in somewhat larger proportions than had all recipients. This finding is consistent with the concentration of these recipients in the higher age brackets and with the overrepresentation of nonwhite recipients, since larger proportions of both older recipients and nonwhite recipients were found to have had employment. It is not entirely consistent, however, with the larger percentage of women than of men among the recipients with heart disease because among all recipients relatively fewer women were found to have had employment.

Whatever the reason may be, recipients with heart disease constituted 25.5 percent of all recipients of aid but made up 29.0 percent of the recipients with a history of paid employment. When corresponding per-

centages are compared for each of the five types of heart disease, it is apparent that recipients with heart disease, regardless of type, had histories of paid employment somewhat more frequently than recipients with other disabilities.

**State variations.**—The proportion of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled with heart disease varied widely among the States, accounting for the major impairments of 36.7 percent of all recipients in Louisiana but for only 4.4 percent of those in Michigan and 3.4 percent in Wisconsin. State differences result primarily from differences in their definitions of permanent and total disability and are only secondarily affected by differences in the prevalence of heart disease in the States.

The two States that had small percentages of recipients with heart disease as a major impairment had small programs, and both were States in which most of these recipients were confined to their homes. In each there was only a small proportion of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled who were capable of activity outside their own homes. Since for all States most recipients with heart disease were able to get around outside their homes, it is not surprising that the number of such recipients in these two States is relatively small. The States that had high percentages of recipients with heart disease as their major impairment were generally States that had adopted relatively broad definitions of total disability and had somewhat larger proportions of the total population receiving aid. In the 30 States operating programs, 25.5 percent of the recipients had heart disease. Of the 11 States with enough recipients to warrant an examination of detail, five had more than the average percentage of recipients with heart disease. Louisiana, New York, and Pennsylvania were among these five; together they had more than half of all the recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled in the Nation at the time the study was made. There were, in addition to Wisconsin and Michigan, 10 States in which the proportions were below the national

<sup>4</sup> The age-adjusted death rate from all forms of heart disease is higher for nonwhite than for white persons. See Maryland Y. Pennell and Josephine L. Lehmann, "Mortality From Heart Disease Among Negroes as Compared With White Persons," *Public Health Reports*, Reprint No. 3064, p. 1.



average; in these 10, the range was 15-24 percent.

### Summary

Data from the sample study of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled show that for all States combined some form of heart disease is the most frequent major impairment and is the most important element in the disability of about one-fourth of all recipients. Among the States the percentage of recipients with a disease of the heart varies widely—from 3.4 percent to 36.7 percent. Of all diseases of the heart, hypertensive heart disease was the most frequently reported, ac-

counting for about half the total. Arteriosclerotic heart disease ranked second and was the major impairment of more than one-fourth of the recipients with heart disease.

Recipients with heart disease as a major impairment usually had other diagnosed impairments. The median length of time since the onset of heart disease was 5.1 years. Only 14 percent of the recipients were confined to their homes. A similar percentage needed help in one or more essential activities of daily living, such as eating or dressing.

About 70 percent of the group were aged 55 or over; most of them were between the ages of 55 and 64. Recip-

ients with chronic rheumatic heart disease, however, tended to be younger than the recipients with other types of the disease.

Heart disease was more common among women than among men receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and more common among nonwhite than among white recipients. More of the recipients with heart disease than of those with other disabilities had a history of employment. In comparison with all other recipients, those with heart disease were generally older, less severely limited in their daily activities, and included larger percentages of women and of nonwhite recipients.

## Recent Publications\*

### Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Characteristics of Recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Mid-1951.* (Public Assistance Report No. 22.) Washington: The Bureau, Apr. 1953. 99 pp. Processed.

Findings from a study of the social and medical characteristics of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

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\* Prepared in the Library of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for the publications listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.



# Estimated Prevalence of Blindness in the United States, July 1952

by RALPH G. HURLIN \*

*Estimates on the prevalence of blindness are important tools in evaluating the effectiveness of measures taken for the prevention of blindness and in administering and planning programs of assistance and service for the blind. The most recent estimates of the number of blind persons in the individual States and in the United States are presented in the following pages.*

**B**LINDNESS is a serious physical handicap but one that varies in degree of severity; much of it could, with the knowledge now available, be prevented or deferred. In practice the term "blindness" denotes loss of sight ranging from total inability to distinguish light from darkness to only a visual defect preventing the successful pursuit of the usual, normal activities for which vision is needed. Partly because of the variation in severity, reliable statistics on the prevalence of blindness have long been generally lacking.

Accurate statistics on the numbers of blind persons, periodically compiled, are much needed, however, for use in evaluating the results of measures taken to control blindness and also in planning and administering programs of both service and assistance for the blind. Lack of such statistics prevents, for example, safe conclusions as to whether, notwithstanding great advances in medical treatment relating to some of its most important causes, the rate of prevalence of the handicap in this country has been increasing or decreasing during the recent past.

In the absence of dependable statistics resulting from enumerations of blind persons, attempts have been made to estimate the prevalence of blindness. The figures presented in table 1 bring forward to 1952 estimates prepared earlier by the author,<sup>1</sup> in which a common formula has been used to obtain the probable numbers of blind persons in each

State and in the continental United States. The table contains both the rates of blindness found by application of the formula and the numbers of blind persons obtained by applying the rates to the Bureau of the Census estimates of population on July 1, 1952. It also contains for each State and for the Nation the values of three factors used in estimating the differences to be expected in the rates of prevalence in different States.

## Definition of Blindness

These statistics relate to the concept of blindness now in general use in this country—that is, "economic blindness." When title X ("Grants to States for Aid to the Blind") of the Social Security Act became effective, the Bureau of Public Assistance recommended to the States that they adopt as a condition of eligibility this concept and suggested a definition based on one already in use.

A specific definition of economic blindness had been adopted 2 years earlier by the American Medical Association, as a result of a request from the Illinois Department of Welfare for a definition of blindness in scientific terms that might be made statutory. The Association's section on ophthalmology recommended definitions of several grades of blindness, which were formally adopted by the Association. Total blindness was defined as inability to perceive light, or lack of light perception. Economic blindness was defined first in general terms, as absence of ability to do any kind of work, industrial or otherwise, for which sight is essential, and then specifically, as "visual acuity of less than one-tenth," which was explained

as meaning that "objects can be recognized only when brought within one-tenth of the distance at which they can be recognized with standard vision. Such vision in the better eye when corrected with the best possible glass would be recorded as less than 0.1 or 6/60 or 20/200, or as an equally disabling loss of the visual field."<sup>2</sup>

The States participating in the Federal-State program of aid to the blind were not required to accept a uniform definition of visual handicap as a condition of eligibility for this form of assistance. The Bureau of Public Assistance did recommend, however, that the definition adopted by each State be expressed in terms of ophthalmic measurements, and it proposed a definition adapted from that of the American Medical Association but more inclusive. The suggested definition included, while the Association's definition omitted, the measurement 20/200, or ability to see at 20 feet with proper correction what persons with normal vision see at 200 feet. It also made specific the extent of visual field defect that should be regarded as constituting an equally disabling loss.

Most of the States, in initiating programs of aid to the blind under the Social Security Act, accepted the proposed definition either without any change or with only verbal modification that did not alter its effect. There are, however, exceptions. Pennsylvania's definition limits eligibility for assistance to persons with central visual acuity of less than 20/200, but it is one of several States that omit from the definition any reference to a defect of the field of vision. Missouri's definition limits eligibility to persons with central visual acuity up to but not including 5/200 and certain persons with a defect of the visual field.

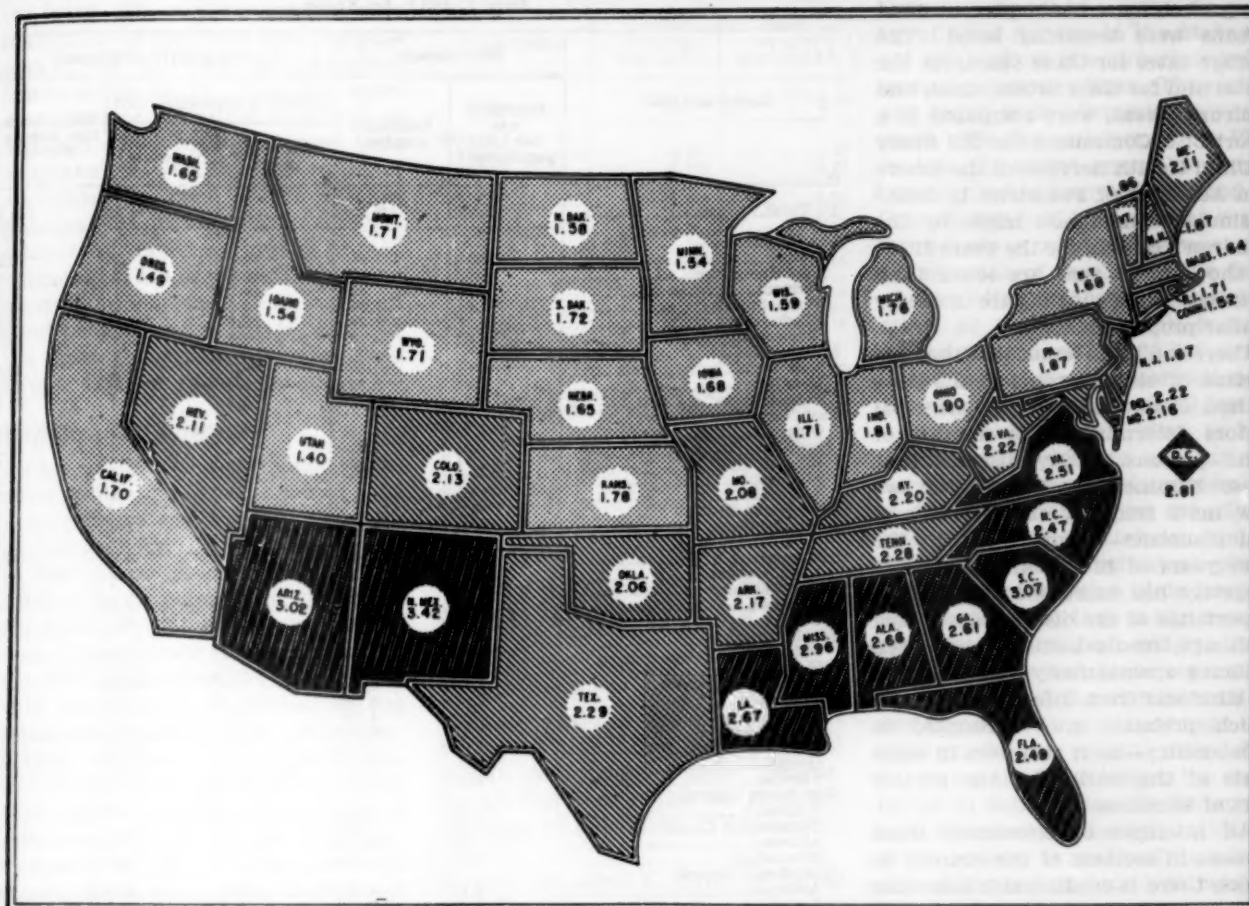
The omission of reference to deficiency in the field of vision, though

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<sup>1</sup> *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1945, pp. 17-18, and September 1950, pp. 9-10.

<sup>2</sup> American Medical Association, *Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, June 11-15, 1934, p. 60.

Chart 1.—Estimated rates of prevalence of blindness in the United States: Sectional differences, July 1, 1952



significant, is not likely to make a large difference in the number of persons covered by the definition. On the other hand, the inclusion or exclusion of the measurement 20/200 can be expected to make a substantial difference in the number of persons who should be counted as blind in any attempt to enumerate such persons. Thus, to cite one example, in Massachusetts 15 percent of the 306 persons accepted for aid to the blind during the fiscal year 1951-52 had central visual acuity recorded as exactly 20/200.<sup>3</sup>

It must be recognized, however, that no attempt to count blind persons can be expected to enumerate successfully all those persons whose deficient vision would, if tested, be recorded at the upper limit of the

definition. Many persons who have such marginal defect do not regard themselves as blind and therefore do not come to the attention of the enumerator, or case finder, in any practicable procedure of enumeration or registration of blind persons. Thus the reservation should be made that the present estimates are presumed to represent persons who are blind within the definition of economic blindness and who recognize an effective handicap, or those who are effectively visually handicapped to this extent.

#### Method of Estimation

Two basic assumptions were made in arriving at the estimated rates of prevalence of blindness for the States—that the rates will vary from State to State, and that the rate for each State will be determined chiefly by the composition of its population with respect to age and race and by the

State's public health standards. The first step in the procedure was, therefore, to estimate relative differences in rates of prevalence. Numerical values chosen to represent the three factors—age of population, nonwhite component of population, and health standards—were combined. The percentages for the first two factors are satisfactory measurements for the purpose and were readily available in reports on the recent (1950) population census.

No similarly convenient measure is available to express the relative success of public health efforts. In the absence of such a figure, the infant death rate has been taken as the best available index of the standard of public health maintenance as it affects all portions of the population in each of the States. Averages of the infant death rates for the 5 years 1941-45 have been used, rather than more re-

<sup>3</sup> Massachusetts Department of Education, *Annual Report of the Division of the Blind, Year Ended June 30, 1952*, p. 23.

cent figures, to reflect conditions existing when more of the present blind persons were becoming blind. The average rates for these years, for the States and for their urban, rural, and semirural areas, were compared in a report of a Committee for the Study of Child Health Services of the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1949.<sup>4</sup> A similar comparison made by the Children's Bureau for the years 1944-48 shows rates that are lower than those used here but that are in closely similar proportion.<sup>5</sup>

There can be no doubt that the proportion of older persons in the population is now one of the principal factors determining the number of blind persons. Many diseases that cause blindness—including the two now most frequent causes, cataract and glaucoma—occur chiefly in the later years of life. While increasing longevity has increased the relative importance of eye diseases associated with age, medical science has been reducing spectacularly the incidence of blindness from infectious diseases, which probably once accounted in this country—as it still does in some parts of the world—for the greater part of blindness.

All attempts to enumerate blind persons in sections of the country in which there is considerable nonwhite population have shown much higher prevalence rates for nonwhite than for white persons. This relationship was found in the canvass of more than 700,000 urban families in sample areas of 18 States made by the National Health Survey in 1935-36. In that study the persons enumerated as blind were probably either totally without sight or had light perception only. The rates for nonwhite persons were found to be from two to three times as high as those for white persons, with differences greater in southern than in northern cities.<sup>6</sup> Higher rates for the nonwhite population were also

Table 1.—Estimated rates of blindness in continental United States as of July 1, 1952, by State

Region and State	Blind persons		Factors underlying estimates		
	Estimated rate per 1,000 population <sup>1</sup>	Estimated number <sup>2</sup>	Percent of population, 1950		Infant death rate, average 1941-45
			Aged 65 and over <sup>3</sup>	Nonwhite <sup>4</sup>	
Total.....	1.08	308,419	8.2	10.3	40.0
New England:					
Maine.....	2.11	1,865	10.2	.3	48.3
New Hampshire.....	1.87	1,006	10.9	.2	39.0
Vermont.....	1.86	692	10.5	.1	30.8
Massachusetts.....	1.64	7,864	9.6	1.4	33.2
Rhode Island.....	1.71	1,397	8.9	1.9	36.4
Connecticut.....	1.52	3,197	8.8	2.7	30.0
Middle Atlantic:					
New York.....	1.68	23,501	8.7	6.3	32.4
New Jersey.....	1.67	8,522	8.4	6.7	33.2
Pennsylvania.....	1.87	19,947	8.6	6.2	38.9
East North Central:					
Ohio.....	1.90	15,531	9.5	5.9	38.4
Indiana.....	1.81	7,428	9.2	4.6	37.3
Illinois.....	1.71	18,250	8.6	7.2	32.9
Michigan.....	1.76	11,806	7.1	7.1	37.6
Wisconsin.....	1.59	5,627	9.0	1.2	33.0
West North Central:					
Minnesota.....	1.54	4,652	9.0	1.0	31.4
Iowa.....	1.68	4,444	10.4	.8	33.5
Missouri.....	2.08	8,436	10.8	8.0	40.1
North Dakota.....	1.38	948	7.8	1.8	34.7
South Dakota.....	1.72	1,142	8.5	3.7	36.2
Nebraska.....	1.65	2,262	8.3	1.8	35.0
Kansas.....	1.78	3,564	10.2	4.0	34.5
South Atlantic:					
Delaware.....	2.22	750	8.3	13.9	45.0
Maryland.....	2.16	5,466	7.0	16.6	45.4
District of Columbia.....	2.81	2,346	7.1	35.4	49.5
Virginia.....	2.51	8,780	6.5	22.2	51.5
West Virginia.....	2.22	4,331	6.9	5.7	54.1
North Carolina.....	2.47	10,318	5.5	26.6	48.6
South Carolina.....	3.07	6,539	5.4	38.9	58.5
Georgia.....	2.61	9,174	6.4	30.9	48.0
Florida.....	2.49	7,719	8.6	21.8	47.0
East South Central:					
Kentucky.....	2.20	6,415	8.0	6.9	50.2
Tennessee.....	2.28	7,426	7.1	16.1	47.5
Alabama.....	2.66	8,116	6.5	32.1	48.4
Mississippi.....	2.96	6,432	7.0	45.5	46.8
West South Central:					
Arkansas.....	2.17	4,071	7.8	22.4	37.7
Louisiana.....	2.67	7,519	6.6	33.1	47.8
Oklahoma.....	2.06	4,666	8.7	9.0	42.6
Texas.....	2.29	18,753	6.8	11.5	32.0
Mountain:					
Montana.....	1.71	1,011	8.6	3.2	36.2
Idaho.....	1.54	936	7.4	1.2	34.6
Wyoming.....	1.71	527	6.3	2.2	41.3
Colorado.....	2.13	3,048	8.7	2.1	50.4
New Mexico.....	3.42	2,480	4.9	7.5	95.3
Arizona.....	3.02	2,594	5.9	12.7	76.5
Utah.....	1.40	1,032	6.2	1.7	31.9
Nevada.....	2.11	380	6.9	6.4	50.0
Pacific:					
Washington.....	1.65	4,071	8.9	2.6	34.2
Oregon.....	1.49	2,375	8.7	1.6	30.0
California.....	1.70	19,363	8.2	6.0	34.4

<sup>1</sup> See text for method of estimation.

<sup>2</sup> Obtained by applying estimated rates to population estimates as of July 1, 1952, of the Bureau of the Census (*Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 70). The estimated numbers of blind persons are shown unrounded as computed but are not assumed to be significant to that extent.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports*, Series PC-6, Nos. 1-10; PC-12, Nos. 1-39.

<sup>4</sup> Average of the State rates weighted by the State populations.

found in attempts made before 1940 to enumerate the blind in the decennial population censuses, and the same result has been obtained repeatedly in local surveys. There is no evidence, however, that the racial factor represents a true biological influence. Instead, the influence of race is probably a reflection of less education and much lower economic stand-

ards of the Negro and Indian than of the white portions of the population, which in turn have affected their ability to withstand disease.

Values representing the three factors were converted to percentages of the respective values for the United States and then combined, weights being assigned to the relative figures to give the variation of each of the

<sup>4</sup> Commonwealth Fund, *Child Health Services and Pediatric Education*, New York, 1940.

<sup>5</sup> *Infant and Maternal Mortality in Metropolitan and Outlying Counties, 1944-48* (Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 12), 1952.

<sup>6</sup> Rollo H. Britten, "Blindness as Recorded in the National Health Survey . . ." *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 56, No. 46, 1941, p. 17.



factors its assumed appropriate influence in determining differences in the rates. The age percentages were multiplied by four; the race percentages by two; and those for the general health factor by 10. From the series of aggregate weighted relatives so obtained, the prevalence rates were calculated by relating the series of aggregate numbers to the rate of blindness for one State. The series of estimated prevalence rates is, in fact, anchored on a rate for North Carolina computed from an actual count of blind persons in that State, made by the State Commission for the Blind as of the end of June 1952.

### Regional Differences

As expected, the estimated rates differ rather widely. The lowest, 1.40 blind persons per thousand population, is that for Utah, which has one of the lowest proportions of older persons in its population, very little nonwhite population, and one of the lowest infant death rates. Oregon has the next lowest estimated rate. It has, with Connecticut, the lowest of the infant death rates, but the proportion of older persons is a little higher than the average for the Nation. At the other extreme is New Mexico with a calculated rate of 3.42 per thousand, explained by its exceptionally high infant death rate, even though its proportion of older persons is lower than that for any other State and its recorded ratio of nonwhite population lower than average. South Carolina and Arizona follow New Mexico, with rates higher than 3.0 blind persons per thousand population. South Carolina has next to the highest proportion of nonwhite population and one of the higher infant death rates. The exceptionally high infant death rates for both Arizona and New Mexico reflect in part the low health standards of the relatively large portion of their population that is of Mexican-Indian parentage. This group is not represented by the percentages for nonwhite persons in the population.

The estimated rates reveal a marked geographic relationship, as is illustrated in the accompanying map. With Arizona and New Mexico, all the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard States from Louisiana to Virginia and the District of Columbia have rates higher

Table 2.—Prevalence of blindness in North Carolina, June 30, 1952

Classification	Number of blind persons <sup>1</sup>	Rate per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup>
Total.....	10,318	2.47
Sex:		
Male.....	5,535	2.67
Female.....	4,783	2.27
Race:		
White.....	6,248	2.04
Nonwhite.....	4,070	3.67
Present age:		
Under 6.....	130	.22
6-14.....	485	.65
15-24.....	871	1.17
25-44.....	1,811	1.50
45-64.....	2,354	3.66
65 and over.....	4,492	19.53
Unknown.....	168	

<sup>1</sup> Biennial Report of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1952, p. 55.

<sup>2</sup> Population of the State estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1952, has been used; its distribution is assumed to be in the same proportions as on April 1, 1950. (1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports, Series PC-12, No. 25.)

than 2.4 per thousand. For most of the States comprising a zone just north of the group with the highest rates, and for Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, the estimated rates are between 2.0 and 2.3 per thousand. Maine also falls in this category, having both a high infant death rate and a high proportion of older persons. For all the other States the rates are less than 2.0 per thousand population.

### North Carolina Census of Blind Persons

As already stated, for North Carolina the rate of blindness given in table 1 is based on an actual count of blind persons. The quality of this figure deserves discussion.

The North Carolina Commission for the Blind administers an exceptionally comprehensive program of services for blind persons. It includes Federal-State aid to the blind, home teaching and social services, rehabilitation service, employment service, sheltered workshop and home industries, and medical care designed to prevent blindness and to conserve and restore vision among persons unable to purchase such service for themselves. These services are provided to persons throughout the State. The program has a sizable staff; the social service division, for example, has a field staff of six supervisors and 30 caseworkers.

The legislation that established the

Commission for the Blind in 1935 contained a provision making mandatory the maintenance of a complete register of blind persons in the State and the compilation of appropriate information concerning them. The register was begun in the Commission's early years with the assistance of a WPA project. In recent years the register has approached completeness, and the Commission staff believes that it now represents a reasonably accurate enumeration of persons in the State who are blind within the State's definition of blindness, which includes central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with correction, or other equally disabling visual loss.

The register of the blind is kept current, with additions and subtractions based on reports from members of the field staff, from eye clinics operated by the Commission and by others, and from individual physicians complying with a State law that requires the reporting of blindness of patients. Information widely distributed through the State concerning the facilities of the Commission for eye examination and treatment and other services for persons with defective vision also helps to keep the register up to date. Preceding the end of each biennium a thorough validation of the register is made. This validation at the end of June 1952 resulted in a count of 10,318 blind persons and a rate of 2.47 per thousand of estimated population.

The count obtained from this verified register is designated a census of the blind in the Commission's report. The 1952 report contains a tabulation recording, among other data, the sex, race, and present age classification of the blind persons in four regions and in each county of the State.<sup>7</sup> From the statistics in this report, the prevalence rates by sex, race, and age shown in table 2 have been computed, using the Bureau of the Census population figures for the State for July 1, 1952, and the distribution of the population as found in the 1950 Census. These rates show relationships for the respective classifications that tend strongly to confirm the Commis-

(Continued on page 24)

<sup>7</sup> Biennial Report of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind, July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952, p. 55.

# Concurrent Receipt of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Public Assistance

by RUTH WHITE \*

*Because some beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance have low monthly benefits or unusual need, or both, they require public assistance in addition to their insurance benefits. Since 1948, periodic reports have been obtained to measure the extent to which aged persons and families with dependent children are receiving payments under the two programs. The article that follows is based on these reports.*

THE expansion of the old-age and survivors insurance program has contributed to a gradual reduction in the size of the assistance caseloads. Usually aged persons with relatively high insurance benefits or with other retirement income or assets do not find it necessary to request assistance. Among the beneficiaries, however, are many with low benefits and few other resources who require assistance to supplement their incomes. Even individuals with relatively high insurance benefits may need assistance if they require costly types of medical care or have other unusual expenses. Some aged beneficiaries may need assistance from the time they retire and first receive benefits. Others may require help only when their savings or other assets have been used up.

A recent study of aged beneficiaries made by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance showed that savings were drawn upon rather generally to meet usual living expenses and disappeared at a rapid rate during periods of serious or prolonged illness. Crises of this nature may for the first time bring some beneficiaries to the assistance agency. Some families with children receiving survivor benefits also need assistance to supplement their benefits, and some recipients under other assistance programs may also get insurance benefits.

Because of the complementary nature of old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance as income-maintenance programs for a

substantial proportion of the population, periodic reports have been obtained since 1948 to measure the extent to which individuals receiving old-age assistance and families with dependent children are benefiting under both programs. Data are now available for selected months in 1948 and for the years 1950-52.

*Aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and old-age assistance.*—The number of aged persons receiving benefits under the insurance program has increased markedly since September 1950, and by February 1953 these beneficiaries represented more than 30 percent of the population aged 65 and over. Less than 20 percent of the aged population received assistance in February. Although old-age assistance caseloads have been declining, the proportion of the aged recipients who also receive benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program has gradually risen. This increase was expected since, with the insurance program's expansion, relatively more benefi-

ciaries are found in the group potentially eligible for old-age assistance.

Following the effective date of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act there was a sharp rise in the number of recipients of old-age assistance who also got insurance benefits. Many of the newly eligible beneficiaries under the insurance program received minimum benefits. For a retired worker this minimum was \$20 (raised to \$25 by the 1952 amendments). Minimum benefits to aged wives or widows of insured persons are lower. Because, on the average, the benefits paid to the newly eligible beneficiaries were low, many of the recipients of old-age assistance who received benefits for the first time continued to need assistance. Aged applicants for assistance after September 1950 also included persons getting insurance benefits that were frequently at or not much above the minimums. As a result, the number of aged persons receiving both types of payments increased by 100,000 from September 1950 to August 1951 (table 1).

The rate of increase in the number of aged persons getting both assistance payments and insurance benefits slowed down after the initial effects of the 1950 amendments had been felt. From August 1951 to February 1952 the numbers increased by 29,500, and during the 12 months ended February

Table 1.—Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASI benefits and assistance payments, 1948-53

Month and year	Aged persons receiving both OASI and OAA			Families with children receiving both OASI and ADC		
	Number	Percent of—		Number	Percent of—	
		Aged OASI beneficiaries	OAA recipients		OASI beneficiary families with children	ADC families
June 1948.....	146,000	10.0	6.1	21,600	6.7	4.8
September 1950.....	276,200	12.6	9.8	32,300	8.3	4.9
August 1951.....	376,500	11.9	13.8	30,700	6.7	5.0
February 1952.....	406,000	12.0	15.1	30,000	6.1	5.0
February 1953.....	426,500	10.7	16.3	30,600	5.7	5.3

\* Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.



1953 there was a net increase of only 20,500. The increase during the last period amounted to 5 percent; during the same period the number of aged beneficiaries under the insurance program rose 18 percent. By February 1953, aged persons receiving both types of payments represented 10.7 percent of all aged beneficiaries under the insurance program compared with approximately 12 percent in September 1950, August 1951, and February 1952.

The increase in the number of recipients of old-age assistance who also have insurance benefits has occurred during a period when old-age assistance caseloads were declining. As a result the proportion of aged recipients with insurance benefits has gradually risen. In September 1950, 9.8 percent of the aged persons receiving assistance also received benefits; by August 1951 this proportion had risen to 13.8 percent. The rate of increase in the last two reporting periods has been slower. By February 1953, somewhat more than 16 percent of the assistance recipients received both assistance payments and benefits under the insurance program.

*Differences among the States in relative number of aged persons receiving both types of payments.*—The proportion of recipients of old-age assistance who also receive insurance benefits ranged from 35 percent in Nevada to 3 percent in Mississippi. In States with a relatively small proportion of beneficiaries among the aged population, the number of recipients of old-age assistance who also receive insurance benefits is bound to be small. In addition, aged persons receiving benefits are less likely to be eligible for assistance in States where limited funds result in low assistance payments.

This combination of circumstances accounts for the fact that in 10 of the Southern States fewer than 10 percent of the recipients of old-age assistance also receive insurance benefits (table 2). In nine of these 10 States, the number of aged persons receiving insurance benefits was well below the national rate of 302 per 1,000 aged persons in the population; the rates in the nine States ranged from 131 to 240 per 1,000 aged. In these States, average assistance pay-

**Table 2.—Number of aged OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of OAA cases receiving OASI benefits, February 1953**

OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over, by State	Percent of OAA cases receiving OASI benefits				
	Less than 10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 or more
100-149:					
Miss.	3.1				
N. Dak.	9.4				
S. Dak.		11.0			
150-199:					
Ark.	5.5				
Ga.	7.3				
Nebr.		14.1			
N. Mex.	7.4				
Okl.		12.6			
S. C.	4.5				
Tenn.	6.7				
Tex.		10.0			
200-249:					
Ala.	4.4				
D. C.			18.3		
Iowa.			15.9		
Kans.			15.0		
Ky.	8.0				
La.			15.4		
Minn.			15.9		
Mo.			16.6		
Mont.			17.8		
N. C.	5.9				
Va.	5.5				
250-299:					
Ariz.			19.6		
Colo.				23.7	
Idaho.			19.7		
Utah.		14.9			
Wyo.				22.2	
300-349:					
Alaska.					26.1
Del.		12.7			
Ill.			16.7		
Ind.			16.7		
Md.		12.5			
Nev.					34.9
N. H.				21.4	
Ohio.			17.5		
Vt.				21.2	
W. Va.	6.5				
Wis.				20.1	
350-399:					
Calif.					29.5
Fla.			17.8		
Hawaii.		14.3			
Maine.				24.2	
Mass.					31.3
Mich.			22.0		
N. J.			21.5		
N. Y.			21.9		
Oreg.					26.2
Pa.			15.3		
Wash.					26.4
400 or more:					
Conn.					28.8
R. I.					26.1

ments ranged from \$26.19 to \$36.72—considerably less than the February average of \$48.79 for the country as a whole.

Data for States with relatively more aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance showed much higher proportions of beneficiaries among recipients of old-age assistance. In 15 of the 24 States with 300 or more aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged persons, such beneficiaries comprised at least one-fifth of the assistance caseloads, with the proportions ranging

from 20 to 35 percent. In all but four of the 15 States, the average assistance payments exceeded the national average. The States where at least one-fifth of the recipients of old-age assistance also received benefits included industrial States in the northeastern part of the country and in the Far West.

In 14 States, aged persons receiving benefits comprised from 15 percent to less than 20 percent of the assistance caseloads. All but two of these States had beneficiary rates ranging from 205 through 336 per 1,000 aged persons. Included in this group are a number of Midwestern States with considerable industrial development and scattered States in other parts of the country.

West Virginia, Colorado, and Wyoming represent departures from the general pattern. In West Virginia the beneficiary rate exceeds the national rate, but persons receiving benefits make up only 6.5 percent of the old-age assistance caseload. Because of limited funds for assistance, help can be extended to only the neediest older persons in West Virginia. In Colorado and Wyoming, on the other hand, more than one-fifth of the recipients of old-age assistance also receive benefits despite the fact that the relative number of beneficiaries among the aged in these States is below the national average. In both States, assistance standards and payments are high.

The percent of aged beneficiaries getting old-age assistance also varied widely among the States. In 22 States less than 10 percent of the persons getting benefits received assistance, and in four additional States the percentages fell below the national average of 10.7 percent (table 3). As would be expected, the proportions of beneficiaries getting assistance were low in all States with relatively low recipient rates for old-age assistance and, with a few exceptions, were relatively high in States providing old-age assistance to a larger proportion of the aged population. For the country as a whole in February 1953, there were 198 recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over. In eight States with recipient rates for old-age assistance of below 100, less than 6 percent of the



aged persons with benefits also received old-age assistance. In these States, therefore, relatively few aged persons in either the beneficiary or nonbeneficiary group were on the assistance rolls. Among States in which more than 100 but less than 150 per 1,000 aged persons received old-age assistance, from 3.8 percent to 10.6 percent of the aged beneficiaries also received assistance.

In most of the States in which the recipient rates for old-age assistance approached the national rate, 10-19 percent of the beneficiaries also received assistance. A mixed picture is presented by the 23 States in which the proportion of the aged population getting assistance exceeded the national rate. Included in this group are six Southern States in which less than 10 percent of the beneficiaries of insurance received old-age assistance. At the other end of the scale are nine States that provided assistance to more than one-fifth of the aged beneficiaries, including two States where more than one-third of the persons with benefits received assistance.

**Families with children receiving insurance benefits and assistance.**—In February 1953, there were 956,000 children in families receiving survivor benefits under the insurance program, or 1.9 percent of all children in the general population. Families receiving aid to dependent children included 1.5 million children or 3.0 percent of the child population.

A relatively small proportion of the families receiving aid to dependent children are potentially eligible for benefits under the insurance program. The death of the father is the reason for dependency for about one-fifth of the families getting aid to dependent children, and some of these families are receiving survivor benefits based on the wage record of the father. A few additional families may include a person getting benefits—for example, an aged retired father. The other families receiving aid to dependent children—about four-fifths of the total—do not include any persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

Because few of the assistance families are potentially eligible for insurance benefits, the expansion of the

insurance program does not tend to reduce the size of the caseload for aid to dependent children to the extent that it reduces that for old-age assistance. The proportion of all families receiving aid to dependent children with both types of payments has been and will continue to be smaller than the proportion of old-age assistance recipients getting both benefits and assistance.

In September 1950, 32,300 families or somewhat less than 5 percent of the families receiving aid to depend-

ent children were also getting old-age and survivors insurance benefits; these families represented 8.3 percent of all families with children receiving benefits under the insurance program (table 1). In February 1953, the 30,600 families receiving both types of payments represented 5.3 percent of all families getting aid to dependent children.

Beneficiary families receiving aid to dependent children generally had more children than other beneficiary families. The families getting assistance under that program in February included 5.7 percent of the beneficiary families with children but almost 9 percent of the children in the families receiving insurance benefits (table 4). Under the insurance program, benefits to families with children cannot exceed 80 percent of the average monthly wage on which the payment is based. Those families receiving benefits based on earnings of a worker who had received a low average wage would be likely to need assistance, and the need of the family would tend to increase in proportion to the number of child survivors.

State data showing the extent of concurrent receipt of payments under the two programs are presented in table 4. As in old-age assistance the variations among the States reflect the extent of insurance coverage, differences in numbers of needy families, and differences in assistance policies.

**Beneficiaries receiving other types of assistance.**—Information for assistance programs other than those of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children have not been obtained recently. A report for September 1950 for aid to the blind showed 1,300 blind persons receiving both types of payments. A special study of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled made by 30 States in 1951 indicated that there were fewer than 400 insurance beneficiaries among 93,000 assistance cases.

There are likely to be few beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance receiving general assistance, since needy individuals or families among the persons receiving benefits would usually be eligible for and receive aid under the Federal-State assistance programs. Some beneficiaries who need help in paying medical bills

Table 3.—Number of OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA, February 1953

OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over, by State	Percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA			
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more
Less than 100:				
Conn.....	5.8			
Del.....	2.3			
D. C.....	3.3			
Md.....	2.5			
N. J.....	2.8			
N. Y.....	4.8			
Pa.....	2.9			
Va.....	1.7			
100-149:				
Hawaii.....	3.8			
Ill.....	6.9			
Ind.....	5.8			
Maine.....	8.8			
Nebr.....		10.6		
N. H.....	6.5			
Ohio.....	7.7			
R. I.....	7.0			
150-199:				
Idaho.....		15.1		
Iowa.....		12.5		
Kans.....		13.2		
Mass.....		15.4		
Mich.....		10.8		
Minn.....		12.0		
Mont.....		14.5		
N. Dak.....		12.7		
Oreg.....		10.6		
Vt.....		12.0		
W. Va.....	3.6			
Wis.....		10.1		
200-249:				
Ky.....	8.3			
Nev.....			24.3	
N. C.....	5.9			
S. Dak.....		15.1		
Tenn.....	8.1			
Utah.....		11.3		
Wyo.....		18.5		
250-299:				
Ariz.....		18.9		
Calif.....			23.3	
Fla.....		12.3		
Wash.....			20.9	
300-399:				
Ala.....	6.6			
Alaska.....			25.6	
Ark.....		10.6		
Colo.....				35.1
Miss.....	8.8			
Mo.....			20.7	
N. Mex.....		11.7		
S. C.....	8.1			
Tex.....			20.1	
400 or more:				
Ga.....		15.2		
La.....				46.3
Okl.....				31.1

may have such expenses met from general assistance funds in States in which this is the customary procedure for meeting such costs.

**Effect of the insurance program on assistance costs.**—The insurance program, by providing income to large numbers of aged persons, has reduced assistance caseloads and costs. In February 1953, more than 24 percent of the aged who did not have insurance benefits received old-age assistance; less than 11 percent of the insurance beneficiaries were on the assistance rolls—an indication that a substantially larger number of the beneficiaries would have needed assistance if they had not received benefits. Although some beneficiaries need assistance, average payments to aged individuals getting both types of payments are lower than payments to recipients without benefits; the charge to assistance funds is thus further reduced.

The average old-age assistance payment for recipients not getting insurance benefits was \$51.55 in February; the average amount of assistance for recipients getting both insurance benefits and assistance payment was \$38.73. Total assistance payments of \$16.5 million to aged persons who also received insurance benefits in February 1953 represented 13.0 percent of total money payments to all recipients of old-age assistance.

The average insurance benefit received by aged persons getting both assistance and benefits was \$33.92 in February 1953. This amount was only about three-fourths of the average benefit of \$44.14 for all aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance.

Savings have also been effected in the program for aid to dependent children. As an increasing number of orphans have received benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program, fewer families with children dependent because of the death of a father are receiving aid to dependent children and relatively less assistance goes to families receiving insurance benefits than to other families.

In February, the average assistance

Table 4.—Concurrent receipt of OASI benefits and assistance payments by OAA and ADC cases, February 1953

State	Persons receiving OAA and OASI as percent of—		Cases receiving ADC and OASI—	
	OAA recipients	OASI beneficiaries	Families as percent of ADC families	Children as percent of OASI child beneficiaries <sup>1</sup>
Total	16.3	10.7	4.3	8.9
Alabama	4.4	6.6	3.7	8.0
Alaska	26.1	25.6	6.7	16.6
Arizona	19.6	18.9	3.9	10.6
Arkansas	5.5	10.6	3.5	11.5
California	20.5	23.3	5.3	11.2
Colorado	23.7	35.1	6.2	10.9
Connecticut	28.8	5.8	9.8	9.6
Delaware	12.7	2.3	5.1	6.0
District of Columbia	18.3	3.3	3.5	5.9
Florida	17.8	12.3	7.2	17.7
Georgia	7.3	14.2	7.0	9.3
Hawaii	14.3	3.8	2.3	6.3
Idaho	19.7	15.1	7.8	10.6
Illinois	16.7	6.9	5.0	6.6
Indiana	16.7	5.8	10.1	8.8
Iowa	15.9	12.5	9.5	12.3
Kansas	15.0	13.2	6.1	6.8
Kentucky	8.0	8.3	6.1	14.2
Louisiana	15.4	46.3	2.8	8.7
Maine	24.2	8.8	12.2	18.6
Maryland	12.5	2.5	2.8	3.5
Massachusetts	31.3	13.4	10.6	11.9
Michigan	22.0	10.8	9.5	12.1
Minnesota	15.9	12.0	8.5	11.5
Mississippi	3.1	8.8	3.2	9.5
Missouri	16.6	20.7	6.4	13.2
Montana	17.8	14.5	4.4	7.8
Nebraska	14.1	10.6	5.4	7.3
Nevada	34.9	24.3	—	—
New Hampshire	21.4	6.5	11.7	10.0
New Jersey	21.5	2.8	10.0	5.1
New Mexico	7.4	11.7	4.1	14.0
New York	21.9	4.8	3.6	5.8
North Carolina	5.9	5.9	4.3	7.6
North Dakota	9.4	12.7	6.9	15.1
Ohio	17.5	7.7	10.8	8.1
Oklahoma	12.6	31.1	3.9	13.5
Oregon	26.2	10.6	9.9	9.1
Pennsylvania	15.3	2.9	3.8	4.3
Rhode Island	20.1	7.0	3.7	6.6
South Carolina	4.5	8.1	4.4	6.4
South Dakota	11.0	15.1	5.3	16.5
Tennessee	6.7	8.1	5.4	12.9
Texas	10.0	20.1	5.6	5.9
Utah	14.9	11.3	6.0	8.8
Vermont	21.2	12.0	13.0	16.1
Virginia	5.5	1.7	4.5	4.8
Washington	26.4	20.9	8.4	10.4
West Virginia	6.5	3.6	2.6	8.1
Wisconsin	20.1	10.1	10.6	12.1
Wyoming	22.2	18.5	8.1	8.5

<sup>1</sup> Data given in terms of children because OASI data on beneficiary families are not available by State.

<sup>2</sup> For OAA, 53 States, and for ADC, 52 States; totals include Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, which did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

payment to families not receiving insurance benefits was \$87.70; for families receiving insurance benefits and assistance payments the average assistance payment was \$68.57. Total assistance payments of \$2.1 million to families receiving both insurance benefits and assistance accounted for 4.5 percent of total money payments to families receiving aid to dependent children.

The average insurance benefit received in February by families getting both aid to dependent children and a benefit under the insurance program was \$60.14. In June 1952, the last month for which data are available, the average benefit for a widowed mother with two or more children receiving survivor benefits under the insurance program exceeded \$90.

# Notes and Brief Reports

## Old-Age Insurance Benefits, 1952

### Benefits Awarded

During 1952, old-age benefits were awarded to 531,000 persons, a decline of 24 percent from the record high established a year earlier. The 1952 figure was, however, almost equal to the number of old-age benefits awarded during 1940-44—the first 5 years that awards were made. The benefits for about 58 percent of these persons were "conversion table" benefits; that is, they were based on earnings after 1936 and computed under the old benefit formula, and were increased by use of the conversion table set forth in the 1950 or the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act. The benefits for the remaining 42 percent of the persons were "new-start formula" benefits—based on earnings after 1950 and the new benefit formula (table 2).

The benefit amounts for almost all the 203,000 old-age benefits awarded during 1952 under the provisions of the 1950 amendments were determined by use of the conversion table (table 1). Slightly more than half of them were awarded to "1939 eligibles"—persons who met the insured-status requirements contained in the 1939 legislation. The remaining 92,000 benefits were awarded to "new eligibles"—persons who qualified for old-age benefits as a result of the liberalized insured-status provisions in the 1950 amendments. Of the 328,000 old-age benefits awarded in 1952 under the 1952 amendments, about two-thirds had the benefit amount computed under the new-start formula. Six quarters of coverage after 1950 are necessary for a worker to have his benefit computed under the new-start formula.

Almost one-third of all awards were made to persons aged 65 in 1952, and about 12 percent were made to persons aged 75 or over. In instances where the conversion table was used, only 7 percent of the beneficiaries were aged 75 or over; where the new-start formula was used, about 18 percent were in this age range. Many older persons qualified for benefits

because of the extension of coverage in the 1950 amendments; most of these persons obtained the 6 quarters of coverage needed for insured status after 1950 and thus qualified for benefits computed under the new-start formula.

For all persons awarded old-age benefits, regardless of the computation method, the average ages at time of award were 68.6 for men, a decrease of six-tenths of a year from the corresponding figure in 1951, and 68.2 for women, the same average age as in 1951. For persons whose bene-

fits were computed by means of the conversion table, the average ages were 67.7 for men and 67.0 for women. For those whose benefits were determined under the new-start formula, however, the average ages were 69.8 for men and 70.0 for women. The older average ages for this group resulted partly from the relatively large number of awards to persons aged 75 or over who had become insured as a result of the coverage extension provided by the 1950 amendments. Moreover, experience has shown that the proportion of awards at age 65 is higher than at any other age. Doubtless a large number of the awards went to persons who had been out of

Table 1.—Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded in 1952 under the 1950 and the 1952 amendments, by eligibility status of beneficiary or computation method, and by age and sex of beneficiary

(Based partly on 10-percent sample)

Age <sup>1</sup>	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount
Under 1950 amendments						
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	203,107	\$39.65	148,430	\$42.81	54,677	\$31.09
65-69.....	153,234	40.27	108,761	44.09	44,473	30.93
70-74.....	33,852	38.11	26,367	39.98	7,485	31.40
75-79.....	13,020	38.12	10,759	39.23	2,261	32.94
80 and over.....	3,001	32.44	2,543	32.63	458	31.40
1939 eligibles.....	109,153	51.14	88,150	52.92	21,003	43.66
65-69.....	78,338	53.07	62,645	55.17	15,693	44.60
70-74.....	18,624	50.38	15,222	52.01	3,402	43.00
75-79.....	9,508	42.41	8,001	43.31	1,507	37.66
80 and over.....	2,683	31.03	2,282	30.90	401	31.79
New eligibles.....	91,825	25.92	58,728	27.50	33,097	23.13
65-69.....	74,095	26.70	45,530	28.78	28,565	23.38
70-74.....	14,761	22.61	10,863	22.97	3,898	21.63
75-79 <sup>3</sup> .....	2,969	23.06	2,335	23.56	634	21.20
Under 1952 amendments						
Total.....	328,099	\$58.11	233,484	\$63.51	94,615	\$44.77
65-69.....	222,051	58.47	156,555	64.26	65,496	44.65
70-74.....	60,102	58.19	42,662	63.45	17,440	45.32
75-79.....	37,513	57.63	27,978	61.79	9,535	45.42
80 and over.....	8,433	49.99	6,289	52.98	2,144	41.20
New-start formula.....	223,165	65.92	163,009	71.57	60,156	50.59
65-69.....	134,270	69.15	99,049	74.77	35,221	53.35
70-74.....	48,228	62.97	33,874	69.49	14,354	47.59
75-79.....	33,104	60.29	24,561	65.10	8,543	46.44
80 and over.....	7,563	51.93	5,525	55.80	2,038	41.44
Conversion table.....	104,934	41.49	70,475	44.86	34,459	\$41.61
65-69.....	87,781	42.14	57,506	46.15	30,275	\$41.52
70-74.....	11,874	38.75	8,788	40.15	3,086	\$41.79
75-79.....	4,409	37.65	3,417	37.95	992	\$41.61
80 and over.....	570	33.09	764	32.60	106	\$41.58

<sup>1</sup> Age on birthday in 1952.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 2,129 old-age benefits computed under the new-start formula (average amount, \$42.80); data on new-start formula benefits by eligibility status not available.

<sup>3</sup> Only persons reaching their seventy-seventh birthday during July-December 1952 can qualify as new eligibles.



employment for some period immediately preceding their sixty-fifth birthday. Such individuals could therefore not have acquired the 6 quarters of coverage after 1950 necessary to have their benefits computed under the new-start formula, and the relative number of awards in this age group was smaller than in earlier years. As a result the average age for persons awarded benefits computed under the new-start formula was raised.

The average old-age benefit awarded under the 1952 amendments was \$58.11, about \$18.50 more than the average amount awarded under the 1950 amendments (table 1). Only a part of this increase is attributable to the higher benefits payable under the 1952 legislation. The high average

**Table 2.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1952, by computation method, and by age and sex of beneficiary**

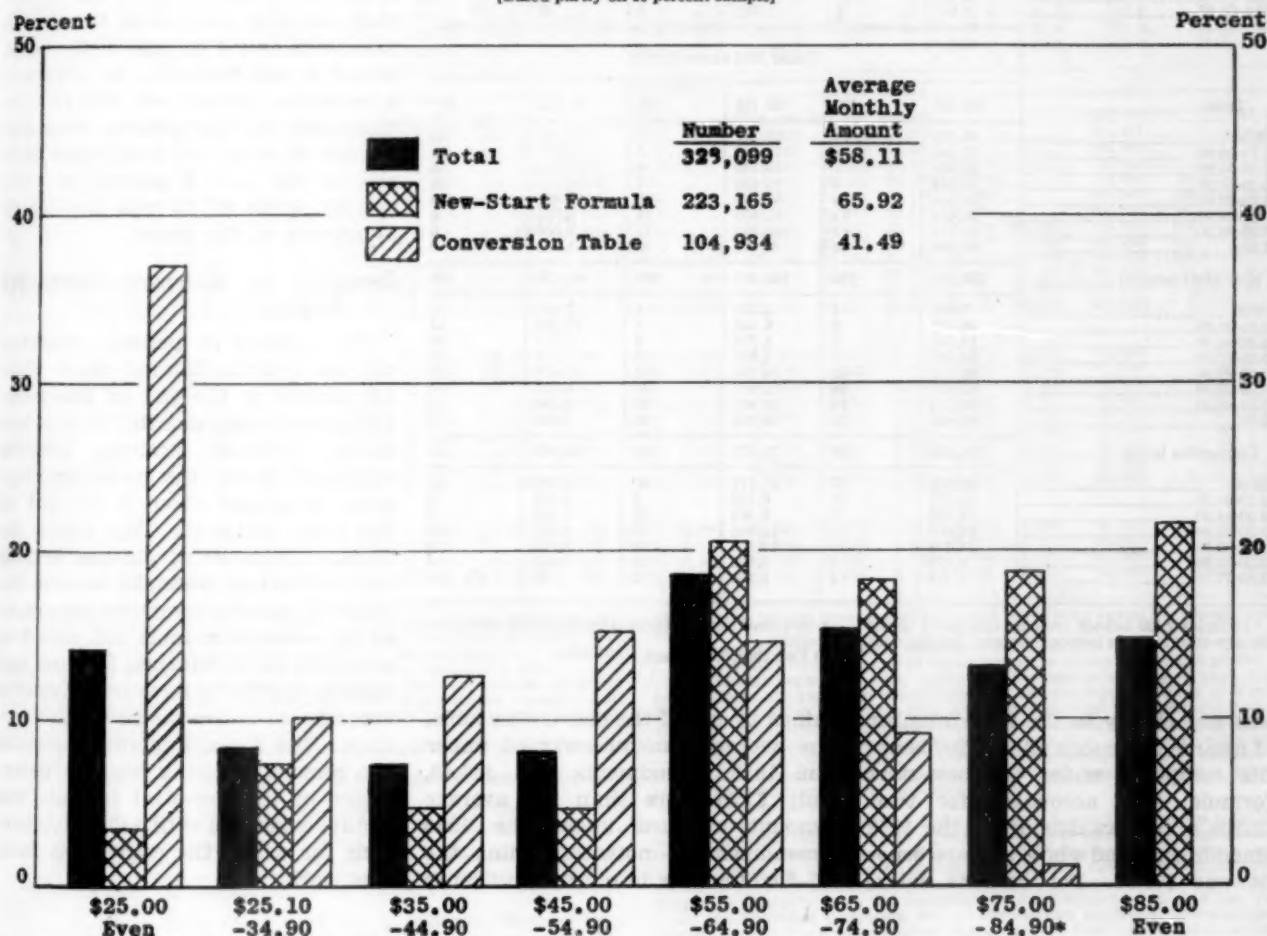
[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Age <sup>1</sup>	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	531,206	100	381,914	100	149,292	100
65-69.....	375,285	71	265,316	69	109,969	74
70-74.....	93,954	18	69,029	18	24,925	17
75-79.....	50,533	10	33,737	10	11,796	8
80 and over.....	11,434	2	8,832	2	2,602	2
New-start formula.....	225,294	100	164,561	100	60,733	100
65-69.....	135,071	60	99,635	61	35,436	58
70-74.....	48,695	22	34,156	21	14,539	24
75-79.....	33,647	15	24,984	15	8,663	14
80 and over.....	7,881	3	5,786	4	2,095	3
Conversion table.....	305,912	100	217,353	100	88,559	100
65-69.....	240,214	79	165,681	76	74,533	84
70-74.....	45,259	15	34,873	16	10,386	12
75-79.....	16,886	6	13,753	6	3,133	4
80 and over.....	3,553	1	3,046	1	507	1

<sup>1</sup> Age on birthday in 1952.

**Chart 1.—Percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1952 under the 1952 amendments, by computation method and amount of benefit**

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]



\* For conversion-table benefits, the maximum is \$77.10.

**Table 3.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1952 under the 1950 and the 1952 amendments, by eligibility status of beneficiary or computation method, by amount of benefit and by sex of beneficiary**  
[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Amount of monthly benefit	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1950 amendments						
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	268,107	100	148,430	100	54,677	100
\$20.00.....	60,094	30	34,982	24	25,112	46
20.10-29.90.....	17,262	8	10,638	7	6,624	12
30.00-39.90.....	20,989	10	13,984	9	7,005	13
40.00-49.90.....	33,637	17	24,696	17	8,941	16
50.00-59.90.....	41,425	20	33,394	24	8,031	11
60.00-68.50.....	29,700	15	28,736	19	964	2
1939 eligibles.....	109,153	100	88,150	100	21,003	100
\$20.00.....	5,441	5	4,096	5	1,345	6
20.10-29.90.....	3,420	3	1,874	2	1,546	7
30.00-39.90.....	7,339	7	3,834	4	3,505	17
40.00-49.90.....	24,950	23	17,088	19	7,862	37
50.00-59.90.....	30,298	28	33,462	38	5,836	28
60.00-68.50.....	28,705	26	27,796	32	909	4
New eligibles.....	91,825	100	58,728	100	33,097	100
\$20.00.....	54,300	59	30,800	52	23,500	71
20.10-29.90.....	13,533	15	8,577	15	4,956	15
30.00-39.90.....	13,377	15	9,948	17	3,429	10
40.00-49.90.....	8,384	9	7,351	13	1,033	3
50.00-59.90.....	1,584	2	1,430	2	154	( <sup>2</sup> )
60.00-68.50.....	647	1	622	1	25	( <sup>2</sup> )
Under 1952 amendments						
Total.....	328,099	100	233,484	100	94,615	100
\$25.00.....	46,738	14	23,547	10	23,191	25
25.10-34.90.....	27,340	8	12,349	5	14,991	16
35.00-44.90.....	23,634	7	12,580	6	10,354	11
45.00-54.90.....	26,653	8	16,432	7	10,221	11
55.00-64.90.....	61,324	19	38,843	17	22,481	24
65.00-74.90.....	80,693	15	41,903	18	8,790	9
75.00-84.90.....	42,918	13	40,062	17	2,856	3
85.00.....	48,499	15	46,768	20	1,731	2
New-start formula.....	223,165	100	163,009	100	60,156	100
\$25.00.....	7,882	4	2,376	1	5,506	9
25.10-34.90.....	16,763	8	6,201	4	10,562	18
35.00-44.90.....	10,739	5	4,716	3	6,023	10
45.00-54.90.....	10,591	5	4,887	3	5,704	9
55.00-64.90.....	45,971	21	26,293	16	19,678	33
65.00-74.90.....	41,020	18	32,867	20	8,153	14
75.00-84.90.....	41,700	19	38,901	24	2,799	5
85.00.....	48,499	22	46,768	29	1,731	3
Conversion table.....	104,934	100	70,475	100	34,459	100
\$25.00.....	38,856	37	21,171	30	17,685	51
25.10-34.90.....	10,577	10	6,148	9	4,429	13
35.00-44.90.....	13,195	13	8,864	13	4,331	13
45.00-54.90.....	16,062	15	11,545	16	4,517	13
55.00-64.90.....	18,353	18	12,550	18	2,803	8
65.00-74.90.....	9,673	9	9,036	13	637	2
75.00-84.90.....	1,218	1	1,161	2	57	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2,129 old-age benefits computed under the new-start formula (average amount, \$42.80); data not available.

on new-start formula benefits by eligibility status not available.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

was due chiefly to the large number of awards to persons eligible for benefits computed under the new-start formula, who accounted for two-thirds of the awards under the 1952 amendments and whose average benefit was \$65.92. For benefits deter-

mined by use of the conversion table, the average amount awarded under the 1952 amendments was \$41.49, only \$1.84 more than the average amount awarded under the 1950 amendments — notwithstanding the \$5-8.60 increase in old-age insurance

benefits granted by the conversion table in the 1952 amendments. Awards made in the latter part of 1952 through use of the 1952 conversion table were made to persons with relatively little or no employment after 1950, since almost all persons had their benefits figured by the new-start formula. On the other hand, for virtually all awards in the first part of 1952 the 1950 conversion table was used. As in the past, the average benefit amount was lower for women than for men; for awards under the 1952 amendments, the differences amounted to \$21.42 for benefits determined under the new-start formula and \$11.54 for those computed on the basis of the conversion table.

For awards under the 1952 amendments, the maximum monthly amount of \$85.00 was payable in 22 percent of the benefits computed under the new-start formula, while the minimum monthly amount of \$25.00 was payable in only 4 percent of the cases (chart 1 and table 3). In contrast, a monthly benefit of \$77.10—the maximum monthly amount when the conversion table was used—was payable in less than 1 percent of such awards, while \$25.00 was payable in 37 percent of the cases.

### Benefits in Current-Payment Status

The number of persons receiving old-age benefits totaled more than 2.6 million by the end of December 1952: the average monthly benefit was \$49.25. Persons receiving benefits computed under the new-start formula comprised about 9 percent of the total (234,900). This figure includes a number of old-age beneficiaries who had originally become entitled to benefits computed by means of the conversion table but who had remained at or returned to work and became eligible to have their benefits recomputed under the new-start formula. The average monthly amount for persons receiving benefits determined by the new-start formula was \$66.16, compared with \$47.60 for persons for whom the conversion table was used.

# Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-53  
[In thousands; data corrected to June 2, 1953]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs					
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits <sup>2</sup>		State laws <sup>10</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>11</sup>	Veterans' legislation <sup>12</sup>	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>13</sup>		
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>4</sup>	Monthly				Lump-sum <sup>7</sup>							
						Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Railroad Retirement Act <sup>5</sup>	Civil Service Commission <sup>3</sup>	Veterans Administration <sup>4</sup>	Social Security Act	Other <sup>7</sup>						
Number of beneficiaries																	
1952																	
April		3,004.4	336.2	173.0	2,403.5	1,454.2	148.8	38.2	1,036.4	40.2	13.2	32.1	27.4	992.6		0.4	36.6
May		3,104.8	343.2	174.8	2,412.2	1,469.8	149.6	39.1	1,040.4	37.7	12.2	30.2	23.8	918.4		0.3	26.6
June		3,109.5	348.9	175.6	2,418.0	1,484.3	150.6	39.8	1,042.0	35.9	11.6	32.4	24.7	918.1		0.3	31.6
July		3,120.3	352.7	176.5	2,424.4	1,488.2	150.9	40.6	1,044.2	28.4	12.1	32.6	26.9	870.9		0.3	68.6
August		3,184.5	354.7	178.3	2,429.3	1,495.4	151.1	41.3	1,047.2	31.9	11.2	30.7	33.1	979.9		0.2	72.8
September		3,275.4	353.1	179.3	2,435.5	1,511.9	150.5	42.3	1,050.4	32.7	10.9	30.4	36.9	930.8		0.1	37.9
October		3,348.9	354.5	179.6	2,446.8	1,534.4	152.2	43.8	1,057.0	39.7	11.7	30.4	36.9	930.0		0.1	29.5
November		3,393.2	357.3	182.8	2,453.2	1,549.2	151.8	42.8	1,060.1	32.4	10.3	29.7	33.9	935.9	10.2	30.6	30.6
December		3,455.8	358.0	181.9	2,460.5	1,569.8	152.9	43.6	1,063.4	40.9	10.1	31.7	39.7	972.5	19.0	41.9	41.9
1953																	
January		3,518.1	359.7	183.7	2,466.2	1,590.3	153.0	45.7	1,071.4	41.4	11.6	31.4	40.2	962.5	31.0	59.7	59.7
February		3,597.8	361.3	184.6	2,470.2	1,606.4	153.8	46.6	1,074.7	37.0	11.1	32.0	34.3	955.3	38.4	60.0	60.0
March		3,680.7	362.0	185.7	2,476.1	1,624.4	154.8	47.5	1,077.6	44.3	13.5	36.7	33.9	920.9	41.8	57.4	57.4
April		3,754.0	365.4	186.5	2,486.5	1,647.1	155.6	48.3	1,083.2	47.7	14.7	34.4	31.3	940.4	36.7	55.3	55.3
Amount of benefits <sup>14</sup>																	
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267				\$518,700		\$15,961	
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943				344,321		14,537	
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342				344,084		6,266	
1943	1,221,468	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	87,763	1,704	116,183	17,830	17,255	\$2,857			79,443		947	
1944	1,118,798	119,009	129,707	77,193	456,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035			62,385	\$4,215	582	
1945	2,065,566	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,930	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669			445,866	126,630	2,359	
1946	5,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761			1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917	
1947	4,700,827	209,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	1,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,024	\$11,368		776,155	970,542	39,401	
1948	4,510,041	366,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	798,265	510,167	28,599	
1949	5,694,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	201,369	39,287	437,400	33,158	31,771	59,066	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596		
1950	5,357,432	718,473	254,240	175,787	1,782,208	299,673	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	70,880	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804	
1951	5,641,957	1,361,046	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	523,485	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	81,435	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217	
1952	6,475,551	1,613,364	361,300	225,120	1,722,225	615,605	74,085	10,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	92,146	34,689	998,267	3,539	41,793	
1953																	
April	507,480	115,262	27,675	17,533	138,037	45,184	5,408	1,501	45,281	5,431	3,576	3,373	2,432	94,385	45	2,157	
May	500,227	115,582	28,102	17,662	138,250	45,647	5,506	1,525	45,708	5,122	3,118	3,182	2,204	86,958	33	1,628	
June	497,256	115,666	28,478	17,723	136,055	46,073	5,563	1,550	45,985	4,898	3,048	3,291	2,218	83,511	29	2,168	
July	520,358	116,124	28,698	17,922	147,536	46,173	5,584	1,591	48,267	3,893	3,606	3,531	2,667	88,612	26	1,626	
August	536,773	119,613	28,807	18,215	148,319	46,401	5,603	1,627	49,929	4,703	2,814	3,160	4,316	95,389	14	7,803	
September	531,562	141,202	28,600	20,859	149,479	52,522	5,602	1,928	49,106	4,915	3,441	3,311	4,746	62,094	9	3,745	
October	534,915	144,904	28,684	21,064	151,778	53,391	5,674	1,971	52,262	6,185	3,308	3,461	4,938	54,227	6	3,045	
November	524,447	147,316	28,954	21,068	149,984	53,918	6,054	1,988	47,924	5,219	3,023	2,962	4,429	47,730	985	2,893	
December	560,833	150,481	28,961	21,264	151,156	54,698	6,115	2,048	52,163	6,737	2,806	3,662	5,403	69,061	2,107	4,711	
1953																	
January	590,374	153,791	29,008	21,350	150,557	55,502	6,121	2,081	49,738	6,876	3,173	3,477	5,044	94,360	3,274	5,872	
February	589,968	158,240	29,176	21,525	150,457	56,196	6,170	2,113	63,600	6,250	2,991	3,217	4,012	86,827	3,671	5,528	
March	604,697	162,638	29,271	21,817	152,449	56,948	6,227	2,145	50,841	7,444	3,732	4,079	4,458	92,308	4,407	5,960	
April	600,319	166,406	29,551	21,798	152,864	57,868	6,272	2,210	51,719	7,908	4,484	3,845	4,057	82,990	3,880	4,360	

<sup>1</sup> Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

<sup>3</sup> Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

<sup>4</sup> Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin; and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

<sup>6</sup> Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

<sup>7</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

<sup>9</sup> First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (data not available); and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California;

also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

<sup>11</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

<sup>12</sup> Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1953; data for October 1952 (first payable Oct. 15) roughly estimated—\$78,878 paid to 2,534 veterans. Number represents average weekly number of claims paid, except for number under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which represents average number of continued claims.

<sup>13</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>14</sup> Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status); the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.



**Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1950-53**  
[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>	Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
<b>Fiscal year:</b>						
1950-51.....	\$3,120,404	\$684,343	\$577,509	\$1,364,590	\$233,537	\$24,681
1951-52.....	3,594,248	722,850	734,990	1,431,997	258,945	25,794
<b>10 months ended:</b>						
April 1951.....	2,305,334	623,305	433,518	1,058,035	214,462	18,246
April 1952.....	2,965,595	655,042	587,220	1,173,698	242,350	19,460
April 1953.....	3,151,021	675,267	483,172	1,120,436	255,069	19,064
<b>1952</b>						
April.....	252,135	35,724	13,902	140,916	2,918	152
May.....	485,964	31,887	80,798	231,306	13,571	332
June.....	142,689	35,922	57,973	7,063	1,024	5,899
July.....	183,710	362,539	16,470	140,718	5,257	10
August.....	438,539	33,338	89,162	242,286	16,772	214
September.....	238,153	35,447	54,349	9,312	121	6,067
October.....	206,991	33,978	13,898	113,675	3,216	35
November.....	538,335	33,548	88,471	199,304	15,147	227
December.....	272,815	37,834	52,909	8,571	1,389	6,033
<b>1953</b>						
January.....	118,136	43,098	14,173	77,047	15,660	70
February.....	491,734	25,407	80,381	170,926	181,750	534
March.....	428,978	35,297	51,761	8,367	14,024	5,837
April.....	233,630	34,782	12,599	150,230	1,713	39

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952 adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits made in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to May 26, 1953.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

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(Continued from page 7)

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- PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Current Living Costs* (Continued on page 22)

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-53<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Net contribution income and transfers <sup>2</sup>	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses <sup>3</sup>	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired <sup>4</sup>	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937- April 1953.....	\$25,012,912	\$2,353,041	\$8,977,931	\$617,791	\$17,324,036	\$308,440	\$137,755	\$17,770,232
Fiscal year:								
1950-51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	1,677,976	200,456	212,311	14,735,567
1951-52.....	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	1,950,252	214,883	112,102	16,600,036
10 months ended:								
April 1951.....	2,309,028	161,446	1,184,239	57,298	1,199,409	208,309	71,009	14,121,549
April 1952.....	2,969,329	187,634	1,642,018	71,722	1,466,185	219,487	170,339	16,178,810
April 1953.....	3,151,021	214,856	2,121,909	73,773	1,050,985	308,440	137,755	17,770,232
1952								
April.....	252,135	14,818	171,408	7,099	288,741	219,487	170,339	16,178,810
May.....	485,964		169,355	6,413	225,000	215,580	259,441	16,489,005
June.....	142,689	145,860	171,005	6,514	259,067	214,883	112,102	16,600,036
July.....	185,710		169,529	9,700		224,617	108,849	16,604,517
August.....	438,539		162,849	6,577	101,000	259,140	240,440	16,873,631
September.....	238,153		200,911	6,795	73,818	278,465	188,614	16,914,948
October.....	206,991	14,818	213,943	6,915	70,341	266,627	131,061	16,915,898
November.....	538,335		213,268	6,638	137,000	262,682	316,436	17,234,327
December.....	272,815	163,479	219,671	9,231	305,167	280,773	209,568	17,441,719
1953								
January.....	118,136		223,164	6,893	12,000	282,618	74,802	17,329,797
February.....	491,734		229,508	7,024	31,000	281,903	299,630	17,585,000
March.....	428,978	10,871	240,069	7,186	141,018	286,227	346,972	17,777,594
April.....	233,630	14,818	248,997	6,813	179,641	308,440	137,755	17,770,232

<sup>1</sup> Does not reflect indirect effects of the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951, under which the position of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund after June 30, 1952, is to be the same as if railroad employment had always been covered under old-age and survivors insurance; no transfer of funds has yet been made.

<sup>2</sup> For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Beginning January 1951, amounts appropriated in accordance with sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended in 1950; from May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. Beginning December 1952 includes adjustments for reimbursement to the general treasury of refunds of employee taxes in accordance with sec. 1401(d) of the Internal Revenue Code (see footnote 5). For 1947-51 includes amounts appro-

riated to meet costs of benefits payable to veterans' survivors under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

<sup>3</sup> Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of supplies and services.

<sup>4</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

<sup>5</sup> Includes deduction of \$33 million to adjust for estimated amount of 1951 taxes subject to refund on wages in excess of \$3,600 paid to employees who worked for more than 1 employer during the calendar year.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-53  
[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired <sup>1</sup>	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account <sup>4</sup>			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals <sup>2</sup>	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period <sup>3</sup>
Cumulative, January 1936-April 1953.....	\$8,973,331	\$8,961,061	\$12,271	\$17,476,181	\$1,600,579	\$10,797,567	\$8,279,193	\$928,467	\$162,643	\$581,940	\$694,138
Fiscal year:											
1950-51.....	8,079,232	649,933	15,035	1,362,629	147,662	848,270	7,313,592	14,884	16,465	52,034	765,640
1951-52.....	8,673,936	882,885	26,855	1,438,987	167,441	1,000,278	7,919,742	15,442	17,054	48,312	754,195
10 months ended:											
April 1951.....	7,733,576	283,953	35,359	951,304	79,386	708,765	6,973,496	10,993	8,061	46,199	760,079
April 1952.....	8,410,710	328,949	17,564	1,083,381	90,351	826,208	7,661,115	11,697	9,239	41,353	749,595
April 1953.....	8,973,331	313,979	12,271	1,028,865	100,049	769,463	8,279,193	11,440	10,094	86,455	694,138
1952											
April.....	8,410,710	-41,008	17,564	45,213	4,492	98,286	7,661,115	92	446	4,002	749,595
May.....	8,603,592	253,000	17,446	345,160	39	89,158	7,917,187	211	4	3,375	746,435
June.....	8,673,936	936	26,855	10,446	77,051	84,912	7,919,742	3,533	7,511	3,584	754,195
July.....	8,637,162	-35,000	25,080	50,331	31	84,776	7,885,328	6	3	7,234	751,834
August.....	8,849,394	214,000	23,313	328,047		103,922	8,109,453	129		12,022	739,941
September.....	8,796,972	-40,006	10,895	15,122	249	63,485	8,061,340	3,634	25	7,969	735,632
October.....	8,791,237	-7,967	13,127	39,426	7,629	45,985	8,062,410	20	770	7,595	728,827
November.....	9,004,765	211,000	15,656	262,765		42,825	8,282,350	142		6,554	722,415
December.....	9,039,207	33,980	16,118	17,587	82,106	68,955	8,313,088	3,620	8,290	8,205	726,120
1953											
January.....	8,967,636	-85,000	29,537	27,981	67	89,120	8,252,016	42	7	10,559	715,610
February.....	9,080,440	121,000	27,351	212,930		85,640	8,379,306	321		8,797	707,134
March.....	8,998,024	-85,029	23,963	17,852	423	100,540	8,297,042	3,502	43	9,697	700,982
April.....	8,973,331	-13,000	12,271	56,823	9,543	84,215	8,279,193	23	956	7,823	694,138

<sup>1</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

<sup>3</sup> Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$85,290,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

**Table 5.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status<sup>1</sup> at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, April 1952–April 1953, and monthly benefits awarded, April 1953**

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to May 26, 1953]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:</b>														
<b>1952</b>														
April.....	4,548,652	\$160,445.4	2,359,213	\$99,216.6	665,482	\$15,111.4	883,331	\$28,677.7	409,752	\$14,744.8	210,694	\$6,955.8	20,189	\$739.1
May.....	4,574,664	161,229.1	2,367,710	99,502.9	667,450	15,153.5	890,935	23,868.5	415,790	14,954.3	212,379	7,003.1	20,400	746.8
June.....	4,593,801	161,739.4	2,372,308	99,591.3	668,297	15,169.6	896,820	24,008.9	421,730	15,161.8	214,030	7,053.2	20,616	754.1
July.....	4,608,494	162,296.8	2,381,641	100,002.1	670,772	15,235.4	895,775	23,955.5	425,253	15,282.2	214,335	7,063.6	20,718	757.9
August <sup>2</sup> .....	4,679,986	166,015.0	2,431,796	103,000.3	683,705	15,698.9	897,880	23,983.7	430,105	15,452.4	215,650	7,117.6	20,850	762.1
September.....	4,787,213	193,725.0	2,503,816	122,167.7	700,654	18,024.0	906,580	26,938.0	436,227	17,733.9	218,945	7,995.8	20,991	865.1
October.....	4,880,239	198,295.1	2,557,399	125,343.9	715,885	18,509.5	920,307	27,460.3	442,796	18,003.1	222,681	8,104.5	21,181	873.1
November.....	4,942,409	201,234.4	2,594,371	127,438.9	725,389	18,803.4	927,268	27,738.9	448,053	18,218.1	226,042	8,156.2	21,286	878.1
December.....	5,025,549	205,179.0	2,643,932	130,217.4	737,859	19,178.4	938,751	28,141.3	454,563	18,482.2	228,984	8,272.7	21,460	887.1
<b>1953</b>														
January.....	5,108,422	209,293.8	2,691,729	133,086.5	750,436	19,581.4	950,134	28,564.3	461,884	18,785.7	232,627	8,382.3	21,612	893.7
February.....	5,204,176	214,435.9	2,753,071	136,928.1	767,100	20,147.2	959,552	28,928.6	468,130	19,045.8	234,596	8,487.1	21,727	899.1
March.....	5,305,159	219,585.5	2,817,018	140,725.0	784,747	20,712.3	969,445	29,300.1	475,504	19,349.6	236,613	8,593.5	21,832	904.1
April.....	5,401,081	224,274.0	2,873,082	143,972.6	800,520	21,204.3	982,296	29,760.6	483,422	19,679.8	239,717	8,741.8	22,044	914.1
<b>Monthly benefits awarded in April 1953</b>														
	134,678	6,117.5	73,194	4,069.8	24,436	609.7	19,839	619.5	10,107	416.5	6,717	294.6	385	17.4

<sup>1</sup> Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated.

(Continued from page 20)

as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania as of December 1952. Harrisburg: The Department, Mar. 1953. 32 pp. Processed.

REGENSBURG, JEANETTE. "Professional Attributes, Knowledge, and Skills in Practice: Educational Priorities." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 34, Apr. 1953, pp. 51–54. 75 cents.

### Maternal and Child Welfare

ABRAHAMSEN, DAVID. *Who Are the Guilty? A Study of Education and Crime*. New York: Rinehart & Co., 1952. 340 pp. \$5.

Considers the relationship between mental illness and delinquency, and points out how such illness can be remedied through education and special psychiatric treatment.

BAUMGARTNER, LEONA. "Maternal and Child Health Services—Challenges and Aims." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 68, Apr. 1953, pp. 397–404. 45 cents.

DESPERT, J. LOUISE. *Children of Divorce*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1953. 282 pp. \$3.50.

A child psychiatrist describes how to help children through the period of emotional insecurity when the family is broken up.

GLUECK, SHELDON. "The Home, the School and Delinquency." *Harvard Educational Review*, Cambridge, Vol. 23, Winter 1953, pp. 17–32. \$1.15.

Reviews the research methods used and outlines the major findings of an earlier study on juvenile delinquency.

HARPER, MIRIAM C., and SCHWARTZMAN, CECILE. "Casework Counseling Service in a Nursery School." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 32, May 1953, pp. 6–9. 35 cents.

HOYLES, J. ARTHUR. *The Treatment of the Young Delinquent*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1952. 273 pp. \$4.75.

Surveys the changes in community reaction to juvenile delinquency during the past century, and describes the new techniques for treating juvenile delinquents.

MARTIN, MURIEL. "They 'Change the Street': The Story of the Division for Youth and Community Service." *Public Aid in Illinois*, Chicago, Vol. 20, Apr. 1953, pp. 1–12.

Traces the development of the Illinois program for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

"Maternity and Child Welfare in Hungary." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 9, May 1, 1953, pp. 286–288. 25 cents.

NEW YORK CITY YOUTH BOARD. *Reaching the Unreached: Fundamental Aspects of the Program of the New York City Youth Board*. New York: The Board, 1952. 151 pp. Processed.

Twelve papers that tell the story of the board's work in preventing juvenile delinquency.

ROTH, JOSEPH. "Types of Children Served by the Modern Institution." *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*, New York, Vol. 29, Spring 1953, pp. 337–344. \$2.

Considers what type of child should receive institutional rather than foster home care.

THOMPSON, RICHARD E. "A Validation of the Glueck Social Prediction Scale for Proneness to Delinquency." *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, Chicago, Vol. 43, Nov.–Dec. 1952, pp. 451–470. \$1.25.

A study in which the scale was tested against a sample of 100 boys of different ages, intelligence, and economic and social status.

### Health and Medical Care

BOWERS, EDISON L., and ARNOLD, SAM. *Cash Disability Benefits in Ohio*. (Research Monograph No. 69.) Columbus: Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1952. 211 pp. \$2.

A study, based on a survey con-



Table 6.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, April 1953  
[Corrected to May 20, 1953]

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims <sup>1</sup>		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unem- ployment under State programs <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment <sup>3</sup>			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly number of benefi- ciaries	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	552,619	835,330	334,885	4,332,451	1,684,395	3,697,042	\$82,989,912	840,373	3,380,228	\$23.27	490,500
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	10,059	10,550	6,031	35,778	18,245	29,405	619,433	0,683	27,301	21.81	8,205
Maine.....	2,466	10,332	5,476	47,374	22,170	29,803	465,845	0,778	27,923	18.95	11,603
Massachusetts.....	17,091	38,311	20,043	171,510	72,696	145,807	3,407,001	33,138	131,796	24.65	30,406
New Hampshire.....	1,390	6,403	3,525	30,744	14,926	22,578	458,047	5,131	20,747	21.04	7,163
Rhode Island.....	2,295	11,635	6,874	53,623	28,414	47,648	1,022,989	10,829	45,190	21.91	11,746
Vermont.....	1,161	1,433	644	6,396	2,489	5,206	106,167	1,183	4,732	21.28	1,403
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	12,978	46,760	27,268	212,762	112,319	193,432	5,123,891	43,962	178,355	27.38	48,595
New York.....	68,768	178,659	80,200	724,730	325,400	631,875	16,129,838	143,608	574,248	26.75	164,319
Puerto Rico.....	1,627	42	0	217	6						
Virgin Islands.....	100	0	0	12	4						
Region III-IV:											
Delaware.....	1,096	804	432	4,178	1,775	3,999	73,299	909	3,694	18.88	950
Dist. of Col.....	4,841	2,065	652	13,546	4,938	12,257	222,612	2,786	12,083	18.21	3,015
Maryland.....	7,120	14,978	7,796	54,664	23,997	49,424	954,323	11,233	43,319	20.43	12,497
North Carolina.....	12,236	19,957	11,965	122,657	76,515	124,314	1,905,079	28,253	115,984	15.75	28,171
Pennsylvania.....	24,593	107,383	26,723	452,020	115,764	386,641	9,550,389	87,873	336,923	25.84	100,643
Virginia.....	7,826	5,158	2,759	34,202	15,294	28,545	505,734	6,488	26,890	18.18	7,528
West Virginia.....	2,136	11,932	1,429	74,084	9,276	63,644	1,244,456	14,465	56,461	20.46	16,638
Region V:											
Alabama.....	9,657	11,457	2,767	69,920	17,414	53,911	950,400	12,252	50,667	18.05	16,038
Florida.....	16,806	10,653	4,441	36,108	14,346	21,488	375,497	4,884	20,255	17.82	8,392
Georgia.....	14,081	9,902	5,288	60,297	33,647	46,842	761,871	10,646	43,601	16.63	13,518
Mississippi.....	7,291	7,192	2,118	44,493	10,106	31,965	586,992	7,265	28,566	19.09	10,092
South Carolina.....	7,023	7,752	3,048	45,451	18,530	41,600	757,519	9,455	30,831	18.54	10,343
Tennessee.....	12,373	11,682	5,151	101,284	44,371	90,651	1,480,494	20,602	86,351	16.54	22,963
Region VI:											
Kentucky.....	2,743	10,999	3,421	89,960	25,230	78,408	1,649,982	17,820	73,226	21.52	20,100
Michigan.....	21,958	15,551	5,389	94,762	32,229	77,948	2,007,103	17,715	74,786	26.31	19,929
Ohio.....	32,669	22,788	9,258	109,002	43,730	89,803	2,179,912	20,342	82,736	25.21	24,528
Region VII-VIII:											
Illinois.....	18,325	59,461	25,771	241,945	102,865	154,591	3,506,037	35,134	126,109	25.48	55,847
Indiana.....	10,600	13,668	5,460	51,649	20,330	42,803	959,781	9,728	38,658	28.30	11,501
Minnesota.....	9,691	7,225	2,801	96,937	22,154	88,028	1,601,352	20,006	83,064	18.59	19,753
Montana.....	2,915	1,642	369	19,577	4,385	16,400	327,924	3,727	16,400	19.95	3,875
North Dakota.....	2,020	474	112	13,941	1,422	12,477	307,415	2,836	11,369	25.24	2,309
South Dakota.....	2,056	300	103	4,734	1,061	4,002	81,240	910	3,773	20.65	890
Wisconsin.....	8,474	6,560	2,321	44,893	16,275	39,914	990,818	9,071	36,147	25.37	9,535
Region IX:											
Iowa.....	7,456	4,264	2,216	25,806	10,597	22,634	457,000	5,144	19,920	21.11	5,800
Kansas.....	9,007	3,700	1,114	23,077	6,118	24,029	546,090	5,461	22,179	23.40	4,967
Missouri.....	15,705	13,236	5,717	74,773	30,397	59,215	1,120,559	13,458	51,761	20.13	17,191
Nebraska.....	5,637	1,573	641	11,838	4,453	12,257	256,812	2,786	11,470	21.62	2,569
Region X:											
Arkansas.....	10,643	7,877	2,291	50,492	9,777	33,538	590,364	7,622	30,855	18.13	10,779
Louisiana.....	8,715	9,785	1,964	58,816	12,388	49,264	1,015,758	11,196	45,071	21.35	13,180
Oklahoma.....	14,545	7,038	1,625	46,280	12,997	35,930	685,615	8,106	33,890	19.47	10,207
Texas.....	50,720	11,214	3,504	72,709	24,534	60,988	1,046,741	13,861	58,001	17.52	16,755
Region XI:											
Colorado.....	6,215	2,081	594	12,647	3,133	10,257	214,624	2,331	9,482	21.53	2,753
New Mexico.....	4,460	1,763	353	12,304	1,970	8,556	183,521	1,945	8,116	21.90	2,212
Utah.....	3,311	1,860	534	14,453	4,530	13,764	337,270	3,128	12,446	25.31	3,131
Wyoming.....	906	614	113	3,583	905	4,077	97,769	927	3,556	25.10	746
Region XII:											
Arizona.....	4,701	3,540	937	14,607	3,506	9,174	189,697	2,085	8,686	20.62	3,302
California.....	32,646	70,913	26,013	481,338	232,009	440,413	9,912,748	100,094	408,827	23.17	107,763
Hawaii.....	909	2,057	759	17,178	7,880	13,381	236,001	3,041	9,958	20.85	(*)
Nevada.....	2,975	897	289	5,129	2,047	4,812	116,995	1,094	4,483	24.99	1,057
Region XIII:											
Alaska.....	1,107	1,858	570	21,305	4,224	24,021	771,928	5,459	23,319	32.39	(*)
Idaho.....	3,200	1,572	532	18,550	3,908	17,566	407,567	3,992	16,907	23.43	3,958
Oregon.....	6,504	8,697	2,050	80,313	22,557	78,581	1,757,220	17,859	74,337	22.92	16,631
Washington.....	7,111	17,112	3,418	123,593	32,142	110,076	2,672,193	26,017	105,809	34.49	25,984

<sup>1</sup> Excludes transitional claims.

<sup>2</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>3</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

ducted by the Ohio Disability Unemployment Insurance Commission, that shows the nature and extent of coverage provided by private plans in Ohio in 1949. The plans are consid-

ered under three headings—group disability insurance, paid sick leave, and miscellaneous types of disability benefit plans.

"Current Trends in Hospital-Surgi-

cal-Medical Plans; I. New Health Insurance Plans; II. Personal Catastrophe Coverage; III. Coverage for Hospitalized Employees." Man-

(Continued on page 27)

Table 7.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, April 1952–April 1953<sup>1</sup>

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance						
			Families	Recipients																
				Total <sup>1</sup>	Children															
Number of recipients															Percentage change from previous month					
1952																				
April.....		2,671,695	598,398	2,068,790	1,548,296	97,353	138,017	320,000		-0.3	+0.3	+0.1	+2.3	-4.6						
May.....		2,666,474	598,236	2,069,849	1,547,261	97,571	141,830	302,000		-2	( <sup>3</sup> )	+2	+2.8	-5.7						
June.....		2,659,667	589,968	2,041,551	1,527,354	97,690	145,344	294,000		-3	-1.4	+1	+2.5	-2.5						
July.....		2,650,186	578,155	2,006,321	1,501,148	97,670	148,132	307,000		-4	-2.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	+1.9	+4.6						
August.....		2,646,077	572,100	1,990,763	1,489,988	97,905	151,457	295,000		-2	-1.0	+2	+2.2	-3.9						
September.....		2,642,395	569,215	1,984,253	1,486,506	98,071	153,902	274,000		-1	-5	+2	+1.6	-6.9						
October.....		2,637,280	566,666	1,977,710	1,482,290	98,249	156,645	270,000		-2	-4	+2	+1.8	-1.3						
November.....		2,635,591	565,536	1,975,901	1,482,431	98,377	159,053	267,000		-1	-2	+1	+1.5	-1.3						
December.....		2,634,662	569,184	1,990,819	1,494,563	98,461	161,441	280,000		( <sup>3</sup> )	+6	+1	+1.5	+4.9						
1953																				
January.....		2,628,147	571,369	1,999,487	1,502,987	98,442	163,789	290,000		-2	+4	( <sup>3</sup> )	+1.5	+3.7						
February.....		2,618,880	572,449	2,007,975	1,509,087	98,408	165,463	287,000		-4	+2	( <sup>3</sup> )	+1.0	-1.2						
March.....		2,610,702	574,397	2,016,680	1,516,662	98,380	167,513	283,000		-3	+3	( <sup>3</sup> )	+1.2	-1.2						
April.....		2,604,341	572,168	2,011,389	1,513,014	98,434	170,152	275,000		-2	-4	+1	+1.6	-2.8						
Amount of assistance									Percentage change from previous month											
1952																				
April.....	\$192,159,661	\$120,106,042		\$45,713,294		\$4,851,436	\$6,363,889	\$15,125,000	-0.2	-0.1	+0.5	+0.3	+2.3	-4.6						
May.....	191,436,861	120,390,263		45,505,911		4,875,654	6,565,033	14,100,000	-4	+2	-5	+5	+3.2	-6.8						
June.....	190,033,682	120,200,238		44,768,604		4,883,935	6,694,905	13,486,000	-7	-2	-1.6	+5	+2.0	-4.3						
July.....	191,365,814	120,542,626		44,175,800		4,943,745	6,842,643	14,861,000	+7	+3	-1.3	+1.2	+2.2	+10.2						
August.....	189,514,464	120,424,755		43,620,484		4,959,394	6,973,831	13,536,000	-1.0	-1	-1.3	+3	+1.9	-8.9						
September.....	189,680,122	121,251,437		43,622,039		4,974,710	7,074,396	12,857,000	+1	+7	-2	+3	+4.4	-4.7						
October.....	199,688,422	127,753,941		46,116,285		5,206,477	7,523,719	13,088,000	+5.3	+5.4	+6.0	+4.7	+6.3	+1.8						
November.....	200,239,380	128,231,874		46,209,537		5,240,897	7,681,072	12,876,000	+3	+4	+2	+7	+2.1	+1.6						
December.....	202,383,234	128,632,515		46,720,062		5,267,441	7,814,216	13,949,000	+1.1	+3	+1.1	+5	+1.7	+8.3						
1953																				
January.....	203,802,873	129,219,048		47,084,386		5,273,447	7,960,992	14,265,000	+7	+5	+8	+1	+1.9	+2.2						
February.....	202,070,779	127,775,412		47,107,016		5,270,904	8,024,447	13,893,000	-8	-1.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	+8	-2.6						
March.....	202,248,523	127,569,396		47,295,081		5,284,214	8,138,832	13,961,000	+1	-2	+4	+3	+1.4	+5.5						
April.....	201,204,408	127,219,765		47,169,319		5,290,213	8,228,111	13,297,000	-5	-3	-3	+1	+1.1	-4.8						

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.<sup>4</sup> Excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

## ESTIMATES OF BLINDNESS

(Continued from page 11)

sion's belief that the register has supplied an approximately complete and accurate enumeration.

## Trend of Prevalence of Blindness

It would be fortunate if the present method of making estimates could be relied upon to support conclusions as to the increase or decrease of the rate of this handicap. The method was designed, however, to approximate differences in the rates for States or sections of the country at a given time. It does not serve equally

well for estimating changes with time, largely because of the importance of the health factor and the lack of suitable measurement to represent it at successive periods.

Estimates made by this method for 1940 placed the number of blind persons in the United States at approximately 230,000 and the prevalence rate at 1.75 per thousand population. Assuming no change in the rate, estimates for 1948 gave the total number of blind persons as 255,000, as compared with the present total figure, 308,000. The weights used in the formula have been changed, however, in obtaining the present estimates, as

has also the basis of the anchor rate.

Because cataract, glaucoma, and other eye diseases occurring most frequently among older persons probably now account for at least two-thirds of existing blindness, and because the proportion of the population aged 65 or over increased by almost 20 percent from 1940 to 1950 and is continuing to increase, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the prevalence rate of blindness, as well as the number of blind persons, is now increasing. The maintenance by more States of carefully developed local statistics, such as those of North Carolina, will help to provide an answer to this question.

Table 8.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, February 1953<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance <sup>3</sup>
Alaska				( <sup>4</sup> )	\$7,932
Calif.				( <sup>4</sup> )	46,338
Conn.	\$140,391	\$49,872	\$2,135	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Del.		486			( <sup>4</sup> )
D. C.	415	56	55	\$67	63
Hawaii	8,092	29,383	100	4,648	( <sup>4</sup> )
Ill.	1,597,935	220,881	48,539	145,952	407,723
Ind.	278,741	36,405	9,253	( <sup>4</sup> )	134,120
Iowa				( <sup>4</sup> )	160,740
Kans.	184,519	29,776	2,698	26,708	50,108
La.	30	2,906	166	1,340	1,012
Maine				( <sup>4</sup> )	43,873
Mass.	501,198	56,946		289,193	122,704
Mich.	100,283		1,008	16,008	65,723
Minn.	790,987	61,475	14,647	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Mont.					124,848
Nebr.	260,889	10,672	1,230	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nev.	2,739			( <sup>4</sup> )	52,892
N. H.	69,890	17,793	2,655	740	( <sup>4</sup> )
N. J.		13,480			74,693
N. Mex.	12,003	18,778	545	7,788	462
N. Y.	1,439,330	430,852	53,951	468,075	( <sup>4</sup> )
N. C.	11,144	5,052		2,646	133,660
N. Dak.	22,754	2,378	107	1,925	17,637
Ohio.	215,162	4,446	3,077		595,039
Oreg.					135,026
R. I.	93,053	59,519	1,836	4,877	26,401
S. C.					8,253
S. Dak.					76,808
Utah.	212	341	290	219	363
V. I.	56	39		5	47
Va.					6,519
Wis.	362,198	76,859	6,719	8,614	138,879

<sup>1</sup> For February data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, May 1953.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for February or did not report such payments. For the special types of public assistance, figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> In all States except California, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, Utah, and the Virgin Islands includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

<sup>4</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

Table 9.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, February 1953<sup>1</sup>

States <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (per family)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled
	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care
Conn.	\$74.51	\$9.00	\$127.88	\$12.00
Del.			86.78	.57
D. C.	53.39	.75	108.34	.05
Hawaii	37.82	5.85	95.67	9.30
Ill.	54.23	14.41	123.89	9.71
Ind.	43.28	6.67	80.90	4.59
Kans.	62.10	5.08	106.04	7.55
La.	51.33	( <sup>4</sup> )	63.53	.14
Mass.	71.89	5.12	118.90	4.47
Mich.	51.55	1.74		59.49
Minn.	58.25	13.88	108.44	8.19
Nebr.	54.41	13.16	95.95	4.21
Nev.	57.08	1.02		
N. H.	55.07	10.00	125.38	13.50
N. J.			110.53	2.70
N. Mex.	45.47	1.12	71.22	3.66
N. Y.	68.22	12.72	124.91	8.94
N. C.	29.76	.22	56.74	.29
N. O.	58.39	2.60	110.84	1.33
Ohio.	53.41	1.93	81.87	.35
R. I.	57.49	10.61	114.90	12.00
Utah.	57.50	.08	112.86	.18
V. I.	11.07	.08	17.29	.17
Va.				
Wis.	58.45	7.27	129.40	9.68

<sup>1</sup> For February data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, May 1953. All averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Averages for general assistance not computed here because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for February or did not report such payments.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 1 cent.

<sup>5</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

## SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 2)

were also influential factors in the year's growth.

The members being served by Federal credit unions at the end of 1952 numbered 2.8 million, 15.8 percent

more than in 1951. The total assets of credit unions chartered under the Federal act amounted to \$662.4 million, compared with \$504.7 million in the preceding year; in the 3 years since January 1, 1950, assets more than doubled. The average amount of assets per operating Federal

credit union at the end of 1952 was \$11,799—19.6 percent more than the average at the close of 1951. In December 1952 there were 5,925 of the credit unions in operation. This total represents a net increase of 527 during the year—the largest for any year since 1940.



**Table 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1953<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1953 in—		April 1953 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,604,341</b>	<b>\$127,219,765</b>	<b>\$48.85</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+5.9</b>
Ala.	68,295	1,869,232	27.37	-3	+1	-7.9	+17.7
Alaska	1,632	93,942	56.87	-2	-3	-5	-4
Ariz.	15,867	773,709	55.79	-5	+2.3	-5	+12.3
Ark.	36,811	1,847,336	32.52	-1.2	-1.0	-2.8	+39.4
Calif.	271,667	18,963,993	69.44	-1	-2	-6	+4.1
Colo. <sup>2</sup>	32,300	4,121,837	78.81	( <sup>3</sup> )	-2	+8	+12.4
Conn.	15,380	1,010,814	65.72	-5	+1	-13.4	-5.3
Del.	1,692	64,286	37.99	-5	( <sup>3</sup> )	-3	+12.3
D. C.	2,705	144,906	58.57	+3	+8	-2.1	+7.7
Fla.	66,453	2,862,657	43.09	+1	+4	-1.5	+10.5
Ga.	94,690	3,444,092	36.37	( <sup>3</sup> )	+3	-5	+16.0
Hawaii	2,083	71,317	34.24	-6	-7	-6.2	-3.9
Idaho	9,109	404,263	54.26	-1	+2	-2.2	+4.7
Ill.	104,181	4,276,855	41.05	-9	-2.4	-5.9	-6.4
Ind.	40,269	1,508,144	37.45	-7	-7	-7.5	-3.8
Iowa	46,017	2,616,808	56.87	-6	-5	-4.4	+5.9
Kans.	36,405	2,097,094	57.60	-2	-2	-2.2	+6.8
Ky.	55,338	1,944,755	35.14	+3	+3	-12.2	+4.3
La.	130,180	6,165,680	51.30	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	-2	+2.7
Maine	13,331	612,845	45.97	-5	-2	-6.3	( <sup>3</sup> )
Md.	10,834	464,669	42.89	-3	( <sup>3</sup> )	-4.3	-2
Mass.	96,086	6,497,876	67.62	-5	+8	-2.9	-6.7
Mich.	85,417	4,379,973	51.28	-1.0	-1.0	-7.1	-1.7
Minn.	52,996	2,359,532	45.09	-3	-5	-3.1	-4.2
Miss.	60,343	1,704,065	28.24	+5	+5	+4.8	+40.8
Mo.	130,407	6,527,808	50.06	-2	-2	-9	+13.9
Mont.	10,627	616,470	58.01	-6	-6	-5.2	+7.0
Nebr.	18,856	1,122,379	43.08	-5	-7	-11.2	-10.1
Nev. <sup>4</sup>	2,661	149,783	56.29	( <sup>3</sup> )	-1	-2.0	+1.6
N. H.	6,942	314,939	45.37	-1	+4	+3	+4.1
N. J.	21,598	1,260,622	59.91	-1	+1	-2.1	+8.6
N. Mex.	10,872	481,764	44.31	+6	+6	+1.5	+6.6
N. Y.	107,648	6,197,631	57.57	-7	-1.0	-8.9	-3.4
N. C.	50,819	1,507,620	29.67	( <sup>3</sup> )	+2	-1.3	+20.9
N. Dak.	8,599	478,479	55.64	( <sup>3</sup> )	-7	-3.6	+5.8
Ohio	109,796	5,653,092	51.49	-7	-7	-5.4	-7
Okl.	95,349	5,282,654	65.89	( <sup>3</sup> )	-3	-6	+34.4
Oreg.	21,784	1,332,382	62.14	-4	-3	-3.7	+3.8
Pa.	65,764	2,848,387	43.31	-1.1	+7	-10.5	-1.0
P. R.	42,760	329,325	7.70	-1	+1.6	+31.9	+35.0
R. I.	8,795	432,905	49.22	-9	-6	-6.8	-4.4
S. C.	41,895	1,816,514	43.42	-1	( <sup>3</sup> )	-1.5	+13.6
S. Dak.	11,512	508,780	44.20	-2	+1	-3.3	+1.9
Tenn.	60,603	2,222,528	36.67	+8	+7	+1.3	+13.8
Tex.	218,852	8,396,084	38.36	+2	+8	-1	+14.6
Utah	9,607	567,186	59.04	( <sup>3</sup> )	+2.4	-1.4	+6.1
Vt.	6,894	281,500	40.83	-2	( <sup>3</sup> )	-1.7	+1.1
V. I.	696	7,637	10.97	-1	+1	+2.8	+3.1
Va.	17,462	463,675	26.55	-2	+5	-7.0	+7.2
Wash.	65,141	4,166,984	63.96	-2	-3.4	-3.5	-1.2
W. Va.	26,983	901,780	33.42	-2	-3	+3.4	+20.5
Wis.	49,290	2,545,359	51.64	-5	-2	-4.3	+1.3
Wyo.	4,071	242,496	59.57	-5	-2	-3.9	+2.7

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3,971 recipients under age 65 in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1953<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1953 in—		April 1953 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>98,434</b>	<b>\$5,290,213</b>	<b>\$53.74</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+9.0</b>
Ala.	1,505	42,797	28.44	-4	-8	-6	+16.9
Alaska	46	2,436	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ariz.	688	42,875	62.32	+4	+6.1	-4.2	+10.5
Ark.	1,928	75,906	39.37	-2	+2	+2.2	+44.3
Calif. <sup>2</sup>	11,739	1,008,605	85.92	+1	+2	+1.7	+7.3
Colo.	351	22,912	65.28	+1.7	+1.0	-6	+2.2
Conn.	302	38,875	79.06	0	+8	-2.6	+14.0
Del.	234	11,838	50.59	-1.3	-1.5	+5.4	+16.0
D. C.	252	14,565	57.80	+2.4	+3.6	-4.9	+5.8
Fla.	3,124	149,150	47.74	( <sup>3</sup> )	+4	-1.5	+14.9
Ga.	3,099	128,634	41.51	+8	+9	+4.9	+20.7
Hawaii	108	4,446	41.17	-9	-2.7	-9	+1.9
Idaho	186	10,984	59.05	-1.1	-1.1	-5.1	+2.0
Ill.	3,780	185,771	49.15	-9	-2.4	-5.5	-4.7
Ind.	1,673	89,539	41.57	-5	+1.1	-2.7	+3.6
Iowa	1,322	89,582	67.76	+2	+4	+2.6	+16.5
Kans.	606	38,272	63.16	+8	+4	-2	+12.7
Ky.	2,465	91,781	37.23	+4	+8	-2.7	+15.9
La.	1,968	92,949	47.47	-3	+1	+2.1	+6.3
Maine	562	28,054	49.92	-4	-1	-5.4	+3.0
Md.	465	23,355	50.23	-4	-6	-1.9	+7.4
Mass.	1,724	147,061	85.30	0	+1.0	+4.5	+11.2
Mich.	1,820	108,733	59.74	-4	-2	-2.2	+8.8
Minn.	1,147	67,054	58.46	+2	-1	-1.6	-5.3
Miss.	2,966	100,892	34.02	+5	+5	+5.4	+38.8
Mo.	3,459	174,450	50.00	+1	+1	+10.9	+10.9
Mont.	504	32,347	64.18	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	+9.7
Nebr.	706	45,722	64.76	+4	-1.2	-5.9	-2.7
Nev. <sup>4</sup>	41	2,164	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
N. H.	298	15,323	51.42	+3	+2.2	0	+4.9
N. J.	825	53,170	64.45	+2	+3	+2.4	0
N. Mex.	423	18,122	42.84	+5	+4	-10.6	-1.4
N. Y.	4,111	280,276	68.18	-1	+1	+4	+6.0
N. C.	4,533	178,069	39.28	+7	+1.0	+2.6	+17.0
N. Dak.	113	5,960	52.92	-9	+1.2	-2.7	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio	3,636	188,080	51.73	-1	+2	-7.1	+1.9
Okl.	2,368	178,810	75.51	-6	-7	-7.1	+36.1
Oreg.	365	26,046	71.36	+3	-2.7	-4.7	+1.3
Pa. <sup>5</sup>	15,800	781,457	49.46	-1	+1	+2.4	+2.0
P. R.	1,099	5,244	7.50	+6	+1.2	+67.5	+70.6
R. I.	182	11,243	61.77	-1.1	-1	-2.7	-1.5
S. C.	1,622	59,682	36.80	-2	-4	+1.4	+31.7
S. Dak.	201	8,622	42.90	-5	-9	-2.0	+6.1
Tenn.	2,966	129,712	41.71	+1.1	+1.1	+6.8	+13.2
Tex.	6,026	259,976	43.14	+1	+2	+2	+15.4
Utah	214	13,640	63.74	0	+1.3	-4.9	-7
Vt.	171	7,698	45.02	-6	-3	-5.0	+1.5
V. I.	43	474	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Va.	1,337	45,420	33.97	0	+1	-8.7	+2
Wash.	808	65,206	81.20	-1.1	-3.1	-3.3	+1.1
W. Va.	1,168	45,653	39.09	+3	+2	+7.0	+23.8
Wis.	1,255	73,297	58.40	-2	+1.0	-6.0	+3
Wyo.	85	5,256	61.84	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: In Nevada (all recipients and payments), in California (501 recipients, \$44,696 in payments), in Washington (10 recipients, \$500 in payments), in Missouri (917 recipients, \$46,148 in payments), and in Pennsylvania (6,622 recipients, \$326,404 in payments).

<sup>3</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 12.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1953<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Children	Total amount	Average per—		March 1953 in—		April 1952 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	572,168	2,011,389	1,513,014	\$47,169,319	\$82.44	\$23.45	-0.4	-0.3	-4.4	+3.2
Alabama	18,297	66,731	51,823	724,744	39.61	10.86	-2	+1	-2	+12.3
Alaska	874	2,903	2,124	72,067	82.46	24.83	+2.1	+5.4	+18.4	+29.4
Arizona	3,724	14,240	10,741	331,866	89.12	23.31	+1.7	+6.6	+5.2	+27.8
Arkansas	12,751	48,263	37,006	707,977	55.52	14.67	-2.2	-1.9	-3.8	+31.0
California	52,106	166,115	126,587	6,230,220	119.57	37.51	+1	+6	-6.5	-5.5
Colorado	5,213	19,320	14,658	544,197	104.29	28.17	+1.3	+1.1	+1.1	+7.3
Connecticut	4,107	13,586	10,011	471,830	114.88	34.73	-8	-1	-12.7	-5.6
Delaware	725	2,842	2,191	63,557	87.66	22.36	-1.8	-1.3	-7	+6.5
District of Columbia	1,982	8,120	6,314	214,662	108.31	26.44	+1.5	+1.1	-1.2	+8.9
Florida	18,449	62,946	47,375	981,410	53.20	15.59	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1	+5.3	+22.7
Georgia	13,117	45,971	35,046	951,380	72.53	20.70	-1.4	-1.0	-40.2	-13.1
Hawaii	3,188	11,975	9,381	272,158	85.37	22.73	-2	-9	-1.5	-2
Idaho	1,890	6,610	4,861	229,013	121.17	34.65	-7	-1.2	-13.7	-6.3
Illinois	22,213	81,453	60,785	2,530,752	113.93	31.07	-1.2	-2.6	-3.1	-6
Indiana	7,729	26,565	19,732	601,166	77.78	22.63	-1.1	-7	-8.8	+5.2
Iowa	5,802	20,602	15,350	691,004	119.10	33.54	+7	+1.4	+7.0	+26.8
Kansas	3,945	14,189	10,836	391,645	90.28	27.60	-1	+2	-8.0	-1.5
Kentucky	20,184	72,165	53,649	1,297,288	64.27	17.98	+9	+9	-2	+53.3
Louisiana	20,708	77,213	57,939	1,314,730	63.49	17.03	-1.0	-8	-7.6	-5.7
Maine	4,294	15,033	10,868	353,143	82.24	23.49	+2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-5.1	+6.8
Maryland	5,487	21,345	16,371	508,593	92.69	23.83	+1.2	+5	+8.9	+15.1
Massachusetts	12,523	41,380	30,573	1,454,141	116.12	35.17	-4	+7	-5.0	-5.2
Michigan	22,027	72,487	52,002	2,216,098	100.61	30.57	-4.8	-4.7	-13.1	-10.5
Minnesota	7,290	24,740	18,925	737,764	101.20	29.81	-3	-5	-7.1	-5.8
Mississippi	11,200	42,099	32,558	309,932	27.67	7.36	+1.7	+2.4	+6.2	+11.8
Missouri <sup>5</sup>	20,566	69,949	51,775	1,241,538	60.37	17.75	-1.6	-1.4	-6.9	+7.5
Montana	2,277	8,046	5,980	234,279	102.89	26.12	-2	+2	-5.4	+11.6
Nebraska	2,490	8,604	6,361	226,762	92.27	26.70	-1.1	-1.1	-11.0	-9.0
Nevada <sup>6</sup>	24	86	62	338	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
New Hampshire	1,316	4,479	3,265	148,635	112.94	33.18	-4	( <sup>4</sup> )	-7.3	-1
New Jersey	5,011	17,001	12,893	545,185	108.80	32.07	+5	+6	-3.3	+4.1
New Mexico	5,298	19,056	14,593	358,882	67.74	18.83	+1.2	+1.4	-2.0	+7.1
New York	46,546	162,446	117,529	5,474,410	117.61	33.70	-1.5	-1.8	-11.9	-8.3
North Carolina	17,639	65,422	49,878	1,001,737	56.79	15.31	+5	+8	+2.1	+21.7
North Dakota	1,546	5,544	4,220	167,058	108.06	30.13	-3	+9	-6.4	+4.6
Ohio <sup>7</sup>	12,824	47,671	36,031	1,070,510	83.48	22.46	-3	+1.7	-4.5	+10.3
Oklahoma	17,594	58,822	44,820	1,635,690	92.97	27.81	-5	-1.5	-12.6	+15.0
Oregon	3,224	11,149	8,393	384,046	119.12	34.45	+1	+2	-7.1	+4.8
Pennsylvania	26,520	99,201	74,922	2,651,557	99.98	26.73	-1.5	+1.2	-16.4	-6.0
Puerto Rico	32,152	100,244	76,614	322,839	10.04	3.22	+2	+5.6	+42.1	+56.9
Rhode Island	3,204	10,768	7,817	327,097	102.09	30.38	+1	-4	-4.8	+9
South Carolina	6,672	25,299	19,661	300,591	45.05	11.88	+1.1	+1.0	+5	+16.6
South Dakota	2,697	8,926	6,787	217,917	80.80	24.41	+8	+8	+2.9	+16.6
Tennessee	20,110	72,986	54,882	968,215	49.39	13.61	+1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-1.8	-6
Texas	17,214	67,042	50,075	1,132,740	65.80	16.90	+1.9	+1.8	+5.7	+38.6
Utah	2,912	10,135	7,475	328,893	112.94	32.45	+1.0	+1.0	-4	+3.4
Vermont	1,026	3,575	2,723	74,774	72.88	20.92	+4	+1	0	+35.0
Virgin Islands	216	695	592	3,521	16.30	5.07	-2.7	-7.0	-4.8	-4.3
Virginia	7,539	28,663	21,944	480,099	63.68	16.75	+9	+1.3	-3.2	+17.3
Washington	8,899	30,002	21,892	1,099,782	123.58	36.06	+1	-6	-3.3	+13.9
West Virginia	18,134	66,922	52,123	1,500,240	82.73	22.42	+1.0	+8	+7.0	+47.4
Wisconsin	8,168	27,869	20,587	984,431	120.52	35.32	+5	+3	-4.5	+1.5
Wyoming	525	1,915	1,444	57,616	109.74	30.09	+1.4	+1.5	-4.4	+3.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Includes program administered without Federal participation in Nevada.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

<sup>6</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$98,477 from general assistance funds were made to 3,511 families in Missouri, and \$114,352 to 3,128 families in Ohio.

<sup>8</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

(Continued from page 23)

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**Table 13.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, April 1953<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1953 in—		April 1952 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total...	170,152	\$8,228,111	\$48.36	+1.6	+1.1	+23.3	+29.3
Ala.	8,888	247,262	27.82	+4	+3	+4.4	+28.7
Ark.	597	18,595	31.15	+4.0	+3.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Calif.	4,040	224,568	55.59	+3.4	+3.6	+9.5	+18.6
Del.	125	6,778	54.22	-2.3	-1.4	-5.3	+11.8
D. C.	1,421	87,467	61.55	+7	+7	+13.9	+27.9
Ga.	3,769	149,912	39.78	+12.4	+13.0		
Hawaii	1,227	58,404	47.60	+1.8	+1.5	+7.3	+11.0
Idaho	820	46,511	56.72	+1	+1	+2.0	+9.8
Ill.	4,078	174,890	42.89	+1.7	-3	+47.9	+53.1
Kans.	3,010	169,832	56.42	+8	+1.0	+13.0	+23.6
La.	13,990	578,437	41.35	-7	-6	-5.5	-1.9
Md.	3,387	172,207	50.84	+2.6	+2.7	+26.6	+37.0
Mass.	7,903	469,948	59.46	+6.1	+4.5	+73.8	+74.4
Mich.	1,398	92,954	66.49	+2.0	+2.6	+42.4	+63.2
Miss.	1,379	30,416	22.06	+2.7	+4.7	+64.0	+89.7
Mo.	12,675	637,528	51.88	+8	+1.0	+13.2	+26.8
Mont.	1,248	79,032	63.33	+2.1	+2.9	+13.5	+28.5
N. H.	96	8,294	55.15	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
N. J.	2,035	149,943	73.68	+1.3	+2.4	+43.3	+73.2
N. Mex.	1,938	70,872	36.57	-2	-8	-8.9	-17.7
N. Y.	30,924	1,989,697	64.34	+3	+3	+4.4	+8.9
N. C.	6,933	243,147	35.07	+2.6	+2.5	+48.0	+87.7
N. Dak.	745	46,341	62.20	+1	+4	+17.7	+26.4
Ohio	6,084	301,744	49.60	+1.3	+1.4	+23.9	+37.8
Okla.	4,051	281,905	69.59	+2.3	+2.9	+68.8	+292.0
Oreg.	2,138	159,530	74.62	+1	-2	+17.3	+25.6
Pa.	10,111	470,656	46.55	+1.0	-3.4	+4.5	+8.6
P. R.	10,888	91,146	8.37	+2.2	+1.5	+132.3	+118.3
R. I.	466	28,673	61.53	+7.1	+9.6	+93.4	+86.3
S. C.	5,860	183,613	31.33	+2.0	+1.9	+36.9	+34.9
S. Dak.	358	16,432	45.90	+5.0	+5.5	+84.5	+104.1
Utah	1,524	97,465	63.95	+3	+2.8	-1.7	+9.1
Vt.	243	10,718	44.11	+2.5	+2.8	+23.4	+29.7
V. I.	35	420	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Va.	3,609	130,064	36.04	+1.9	+2.1	+18.5	+27.9
Wash.	5,621	400,336	71.22	+7	-1.2	+4.4	+19.2
W. Va.	5,025	189,114	37.63	+3.4	+3.4	+97.9	+130.5
Wis.	1,067	69,884	65.50	+2	-1	+14.4	+17.7
Wyo.	446	26,376	59.14	-2.2	-2.0	-4.7	+5.5

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to these payments from aid to the permanently and totally disabled funds, supplemental payments of \$31,232 from general assistance funds were made to 1,490 recipients.

**Table 14.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, April 1953<sup>1</sup>**

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	March 1953 in—		April 1952 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	275,000	\$13,297,000	\$48.29	-2.8	-4.8	-13.6	-11.8
Ala.	137	3,320	24.23	+2.2	-5	-12.2	-11.3
Alaska	144	6,184	42.94	-1.4	-9.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ariz.	1,413	64,368	45.55	-3.9	-4.2	+16.1	+26.6
Ark.	2,124	28,958	13.63	-4	( <sup>3</sup> )	-8.6	-4.6
Calif.	28,635	1,335,769	46.65	-3.2	-3.6	-7.9	-7.1
Calif.	1,724	73,446	42.60	-14.4	-19.1	-18.5	-18.4
Conn.	* 3,777	* 203,166	53.79	-3.0	-5.4	-6.5	-3.3
Del.	755	34,421	45.59	-4.8	-5.6	-12.6	-3
D. C.	757	47,148	62.28	+3.4	+2.6	+4.1	+10.4
Fla.	* 5,200	* 79,400					
Ga.	2,304	39,301	17.06	-4.3	-6.2	-34.8	-34.1
Hawaii	1,796	101,838	56.70	-1.2	-2	+4	+6.4
Idaho	130	5,379	41.38	-8	-1.9	-19.8	-10.2
Ill.	23,586	1,417,281	60.09	-3.5	-5.8	-13.4	-11.5
Ind.	8,155	275,898	33.83	-2.8	-5.6	-12.8	-4.9
Iowa	3,457	114,274	33.06	-9.2	-10.0	-8.4	-2.5
Kans.	1,784	88,534	49.63	-8.4	-6.3	-14.9	-9.9
La.	3,098	81,337	26.25	+16.5	+12.5	+7.2	+5.7
Ky.	6,903	270,972	39.25	+8	+1.1	+5.6	+10.9
Maine	3,410	142,270	41.72	-1.2	-7.1	-11.3	-13.5
Md.	2,473	130,485	52.76	-2.0	-7	-17.5	-8.2
Mass.	12,336	660,222	53.52	-2.8	-4.1	-22.8	-20.2
Mich.	12,842	713,478	55.56	-6.9	-5.5	-45.8	-35.2
Minn.	6,133	320,323	52.23	-6.4	-10.4	-8.6	-5.7
Miss.	847	10,904	12.87	-4.7	-5.0	-8.2	-4.9
Mo.	8,596	296,718	34.52	-3.5	-3.7	-9.5	+6
Mont.	601	19,159	31.88	-17.9	-22.1	-14.6	-7.6
Nev.	* 290	* 10,300	35.52	-3.3	-5	-3.3	+18.1
N. H.	1,034	44,903	43.43	-10.0	-7.4	-26.8	-22.6
N. J.	5,849	398,879	68.20	-5.4	-7.1	-14.5	-8.9
N. Mex.	307	7,635	24.87	+3.4	+2.6	-3.8	+4.4
N. Y.	* 32,720	* 2,432,261	74.34	-5.9	-6.2	-30.2	-29.5
N. C.	1,948	39,662	20.36	-8.8	+3.2	-16.6	-17.7
N. Dak.	528	20,716	39.23	-17.0	-29.8	+1.1	+1.1
Ohio	20,610	922,570	44.76	+9	+1.4	+2.4	+13.2
Okla.	* 5,800	* 91,061			-4.0		+1.7
Oreg.	5,139	308,062	59.95	-5.4	-6.7	+3.2	+4.5
Pa.	17,188	894,624	52.05	-2.5	-7.6	-13.9	-11.7
P. R.	2,733	18,164	6.65	+18.7	+17.6	+22.7	+17.1
R. I.	4,022	245,504	61.04	+5.0	-9.0	-8.1	-11.2
S. C.	2,112	66,615	31.54	-1.0	-2.0	-3.4	+24.8
S. Dak.	1,012	25,414	25.11	-3.0	-10.5	+7.3	-8.1
Tenn.	2,810	34,327	12.22	+2.0	-4.2	+11.5	+5.1
Tex.	* 169,000						
Utah	1,292	79,563	61.58	-7.5	-7.0	-3.8	+2.4
Vt.	* 1,250	* 56,000					
V. I.	198	2,086	10.54	-6.6	-8.9	-16.1	-11.8
Va.	1,967	64,963	33.04	-3.0	+5.5	-16.7	-8
Wash.	9,398	569,411	60.59	+3.7	+1	+19.1	+37.8
W. Va.	3,633	118,386	32.59	-1.8	-4.1	-1	+25.5
Wis.	5,297	329,133	62.14	-6.4	-7.6	-8.6	+1.9
Wyo.	205	9,161	44.69	-9.3	-15.6	+26.5	+24.3

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only. Excludes Nebraska; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

<sup>3</sup> Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

<sup>4</sup> State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

<sup>5</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> About 8 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

<sup>9</sup> Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 3,511 cases and payments of \$98,477 representing supplementation of aid to dependent children program.

<sup>11</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>12</sup> Includes 6,569 cases and payments of \$212,335 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

<sup>13</sup> Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,632 cases were aided by county commissioners and 4,564 cases under program administered by Oklahoma Emergency Relief Board.

<sup>14</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of local jurisdictions.